

JPRS 69272

17 June 1977

U S S R

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1280

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET		1. Report No. JPRS 69272	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1280				5. Report Date 17 June 1977
				6.
7. Author(s)				8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above				11. Contract/Grant No.
				13. Type of Report & Period Covered
				14.
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstracts The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.				
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel				
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
17c. COSATI Field/Group 15C				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 102	
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PC A06	

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COMPLAINTS FROM READERS DISCUSSED

Officer Living Quarters Deficiencies, Misassignments

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 77 p 2

[Text] ...My apartment has not been heated since last Autumn. Yet, I have two children. The administration was aware of the deficiency of the central heating system yet repairs were made only in January. To this day, however, there is no running hot water and the radiator in one of the rooms does not work...Captain N. Gushchin.

How do individuals whose official duties are to be concerned with the living conditions of aviators explain the existing situation? The unit commander and his deputy in charge of supplies cite the shortage of workers. They claim that it is difficult to find fitters and stokers. Yet, the equipment must be serviced continually. Furthermore, the boiler room was accepted incomplete. Its power is insufficient to meet the needs of the newly built housing.

Naturally, complexities exist. However, Major V. Obornev, chief of the navy engineering service (this small city is under his jurisdiction) is convinced that if problems of living conditions are dealt with persistently they could be resolved successfully. However, Comrade Obornev's words disagree with his actions: he does not back them up with materials or specialists.

The result has been that throughout the winter many residents used electric heaters and gas stoves. True, they had to pay not only for the kilowatts used but for the inactive central heating as well. Losing patience, they quite naturally requested of the KECh [Billeting Operation Unit] service to avoid charging them for the nonexistent heat. How did the housing management workers react to this? They threatened those unwilling to pay for the nonprovided communal services with a court suit.

"Are such administrative activities legitimate?" Captain N. Gushchin asks in his letter.

I met with I. Marshalkin, housing manager, A. Kalashnikova, housing management technician, and T. Sorokina, the bookkeeper. They openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the letter to the editors, adding that "Unless the residents pay for the heat we would not get our wages, as the housing administration is set up on a cost accounting bases." They are indignant yet they also understand that they themselves failed to do the necessary.

In a word, the officials were unable to provide heat to the premises. They were also short of spiritual warmth, responsiveness, and ability to find a solution to the situation. Yet, proper order at home largely determines the condition in which the flier takes off and carries out his combat duty. By Major B. Karpov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

Dear Editors! I am a graduate of the Khar'kov Higher Air Force Command School of Communications imeni Leninskiy Komsomol Ukrainskogo Soveta. Six months ago I was assigned to a GSVG [Group of Soviet Troops in Germany] unit. I had to master new communications facilities in order to master the skill of radio relay man. Having studied the equipment I passed my examination successfully and began to wait for assignment. Yet, no assignment is coming...

My former fellow students in the course are already commanding platoons. They have frequently participated in exercises whereas I keep being signal officer, fulfilling assignments like a specialist running errands. When I ask what will be done with me the answer is always the same: "Wait!" No one tells me how long and why...
Lieutenant I. Dimbrov.

Visiting X on this matter I was told that the signal troops were in the field, training.

"But Dimbrov is here," I was told at headquarters.

"Why? All officers and soldiers are training."

"He is not staff..."

This confirmed the facts reported by Dimbrov in his letter to the editors.

"We have nothing to do with it," the commander said. "The lack of coordination is due to objective reasons."

We found out what this means. It turns out that not only objective reasons are to be blamed for all this. Commanders, personnel, and cadres must be particularly attentive toward young officers, for frequently it is the first steps of the lieutenants that determine their establishment and subsequent successes in their service. However, looking at the circumstances, we can see that the necessary attention was not paid to Lieutenant I. Dimbrov.

The moment it became known that the question of transferring the officer from this unit was being considered, his commanders rapidly cooled off toward him. Cadre authorities are now dealing with your fate, Comrade Dimbrov. One must wait. Yet, even after six months the cadre instance had still not made a decision.

I turned to that instance.

"This is the first time I hear that Dimbrov has neither quarters nor his family with him," said Lieutenant Colonel F. Komarnitsky astounded.

"Why is his assignment dragging so?"

"There are no openings as yet, for Dimbrov is a radio relay specialist."

"Could it be that such a specialist may be needed elsewhere?"

"And then the heat will be on us..."

So, that was the matter: better to keep silent for the time being about the blunder and avoid the responsibility for one's inefficiency...

I rang up the cadre authority after this correspondence was already ready for publication and asked what had happened to the young officer. Lieutenant Colonel F. Komarnitsky answered that Lieutenant I. Dimbrov had been appointed platoon commander.

In the final account, everything turned out well. Yet, this could have been done far sooner. Without red tape and without the type of indifference which embitters a person. By Lieutenant Colonel L. Chuyko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

Disabled War Veteran's Housing Inadequate

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 77 p 4

[Text] Former front line scout Grigoriy Mikhaylovich Simon is a brave person unaccustomed to remaining passive in the face of difficulties. Yet, he has had many of them in his life. In the battles for the defense of besieged Leningrad he was shot through the chest. However, he recovered and resumed his place in the battle line. He engaged in frequent raids behind enemy lines. In the course of such an action he was wounded a second

time and lost both legs. However, even then the Baltic sailor did not become discouraged. Back from the front, he worked in a cooperative of disabled people, helped his very old mother, and studied. He attended a vocational-technical school, night school, and an institute. Graduating from the institute, he became a qualified engineer.

The state displayed great concern for the front veteran. He was given a two-room apartment in a new house, a car, and a properly built garage. The veteran was satisfied with everything: his work, the respect of the people, and his family. However, his marriage was unsuccessful. Moving into the new apartment the wife expressed her unwillingness to continue to live with the invalid and decided to break up the marriage. The court satisfied her demand and, taking into consideration that life together between the former spouses was no longer possible, passed the decision that the former spouses were to be relocated.

The decision is correct and unquestionable. However, the fact that Grigoriy Mikhaylovich was a Patriotic War invalid, with no legs, and that the housing to be allocated to him had to have the necessary conveniences was ignored in the implementation of the decision. Unfortunately, the communal premise allocated the veteran could not meet such requirements. Capital repairs were needed. There was no hot water, and the bathroom and the kitchen were communal. Naturally, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich refused the premises and requested a one-room apartment with amenities. His request was rejected...

The war invalid and his aged mother remained without shelter. Encountering rudeness and indifference, the front line veteran became confused. At such difficult times Grigoriy Mikhaylovich was helped by good people. House neighbors N. Gorbenko, M. Kapner, L. Bender, S. Minarskiy, and Nadezhda Kravchenko took over the care of Simon's mother. Grigoriy Mikhaylovich himself spends the nights with friends, or at the enterprises's office. In the summer he lives in the garage. Meanwhile, he is patiently waiting for an answer to his request that he be granted a premise with conveniences. He has been waiting a long time. So far, however, his petitions have been answered only by standard forms-rejections.

Repeated requests have been submitted to Comrade V. Churko, chairman of the city soviet of deputies of the working people executive committee, asking him to be responsive to a war veteran. Such requests have been made by the assistance committee of the Kiev Rayon Military Commissariat, the management and the party and local committees of the enterprise employing Simon, the oblast military commissariat, and the house residents. The answer to all such requests has been the same: the court decision cannot be appealed and the premise is habitable.

The social organizations then submitted a petition to the oblast and republic prosecutor's offices. There, probably, they could not even conceive of the fact that indifference could be displayed toward a war veteran, and their answers are equally formal.

All the answers given by G. Yasinskiy, Odesskaya Oblast prosecutor, point out that "the premise has all communal conveniences--gas, water, toilet, and heating, and is on the first floor." Yet, here is the conclusion of one of the social commissions: "By virtue of his state of health Comrade Simon needs communal amenities. Said premises have no such amenities. The normal rest in it by a legless invalid with pulmonary and nerve illnesses is impossible."

I visited the premises. Currently the new residents have made repairs. However, there are no bathtubs or hot water. The house is located on a busy main street and the noise alone makes any normal rest out of the question.

Meanwhile, the war invalid finds shelter wherever he can. He lives with the hope that justice will triumph, that the wall of indifference surrounding him will finally crumble, and that the local authorities will behave toward him the way it is accepted to behave in our country toward war veterans. Also waiting for this is Grigoriy Mikhaylovich's son now doing his regular army service. Also waiting are his fellow workers, front line friends. Also waiting are the neighbors in the house he occupied formerly.

Grigoriy Mikhaylovich Simon is a modest man. He was not the author of the letter to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editors. The letter came from Leningrad, from Simon's front line comrade, Hero of the Soviet Union F. D'yachenko. The veteran is concerned with the fate of his battle comrade and, at the same time, doubts that such a callous attitude toward a veteran of the Great Patriotic War could be displayed in Odessa, the city-hero. "In Leningrad," writes F. D'yachenko, "a concern I could describe as fatherly is displayed for the invalids."

I can certify to the fact that in Odessa, as well as everywhere else, the attentive attitude toward war invalids is the rule. The happenstance involving Simon is an extremely rare exception.

However, even the rarest of exceptions to this sacred rule is inadmissible. By Lieutenant Colonel V. Shevchenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

Officer's Complaint of Unjustified Punishment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 77 p 2

[Text] Learning of my arrival to investigate the complaint of Engineer-Captain V. Pobortsev, the enterprise commander, Engineer Lieutenant Colonel V. Kozin stated:

"I am fed up with interviews on his subject. I will put the question bluntly to the command: 'Either I or Pobortsev.'"

Adding to this that of late the author of a letter to the editors was given a reprimand for lateness and a formal reprimand for failure to fulfill the orders of the chief engineer, the conclusion was automatic: he is an undisciplined person. However, this idea was totally inconsistent with the image I had developed of V. Pobortsev, OTK [Department of Technical Control] deputy chief as a result of my talk with him, with workers, and with foremen. It did not click, for an officer who had been in the army 23 years had been considered until recently an obedient and knowledgeable specialist. He had been rewarded for his initiative and skillful implementation of assignments. Another reason was the fact that the conclusion which had been reached by the chief of the enterprise--"I or Pobortsev"--had its background.

Engineer Lieutenant Colonel V. Kozin was appointed manager of the enterprise where V. Pobortsev served approximately two years ago. The output of the enterprise was inadequate and the plan was not being fulfilled. The year which preceded the arrival of the new chief the enterprise failed to produce goods worth thousands of rubles. In recent times over one-half of the managers of shops and departments had been replaced. A great deal had to be reorganized in the work of the collective. It was difficult but, nevertheless, soon afterwards the enterprise reached its planned fulfillment. Kozin's merit in this is unquestionable.

True, the quality of output, particularly last year, left something better to be desired. Probably this situation had developed also because the enterprise manager had not taken fully into consideration the significance of the technical control department in the production process. As we know, this department evaluates the output and decides whether or not to ship it to the consumer or send it back for further work. In other words, OTK blocks the use of defective goods. However, some managers consider such a block as nothing but a simple obstacle on the path to the fulfillment of the plan.

It was no accident that I saw at the OTK an eloquent cartoon from KROKODIL depicting the one-to-one combat between a plant director and an OTK chief: a strong boy was holding firmly to the desk the hand of a weak rival, forcing him to stamp the good quality mark on faulty goods. It was in a similar cartoon situation that the OTK personnel of the repair enterprise found themselves after discovering, on one occasion, that returning faulty goods to the shop was no simple matter.

The point is that control foremen and controllers who, according to standard regulations, are the subordinates of the chief of the OTK and his deputy, became the subordinates of shop chiefs following V. Kozin's advent. Considering that the latter feel just as great responsibility for the quality of output as the OTK personnel, Kozin did not see, as he stated, anything bad in the developed situation and did not hasten to change it.

It cannot be determined whether or not the objective pursued here was to "fulfill the plan" at the expense of quality, or that this was a simple matter overlooked by the new chief. One way or another, the OTK lost its necessary autonomy. Imperceptibly demands concerning production quality declined. Some enterprise workers, sensing this, even invented a formula justifying those who did slack work: "The plan is absolute and the quality is relative." The chief of OTK, Engineer-Major I. Baltays proposed to Kozin to restore the functions of the department which, naturally, was necessary. However, this did not take place. After awhile the same suggestion was submitted to Kozin by the OTK deputy chief. He was simply ignored. However, Engineer-Captain Pobortsev continued to insist that the role of the department be upgraded. At that point he was reprimanded...for a careless attitude toward the job.

Seeing that the matter was taking an unexpected turn, the OTK deputy chief wrote a letter to the superiors. The senior commander soon corrected the matters: he ordered that the proper functions be restored to the OTK. The reprimand was also annulled as unfair. All this, for some reason, made V. Kozin angry. It seemed to him that his authority had been infringed upon and that Pobortsev was to be blamed. That is how a crack developed in relations between the two officers. There was no longer a question of maintaining close contacts, reciprocal aid in the efforts to improve production quality, or good reciprocal understanding. This is confirmed, for example, by the following example.

The enterprise was scheduled to ship the client an important item. However, the repair was done poorly and some parts had entirely disappeared. Funds were needed to correct the matter. To this effect Pobortsev gave up his bonus. Furthermore, he appealed to other management workers, believing that the bonus funds would make it possible to correct the defect as soon as possible. Naturally, the way for the elimination of the defect, suggested by the engineer-captain, may have been controversial or by far not the best in such a situation. Jointly a better solution could have been found. However, neither occurred. Ironically, Kosin noted the following:

"Pobortsev has performed an effective trick to prove to all what a thrifty manager he is."

In a word, the crack in relations between the two officers is making itself felt, not only on purely production matters at that. Therefore, wherever there should have been reciprocal understanding the opposite frequently develops. For example, when Pobortsev was late for work, due to the sudden illness of his wife, without thinking too much Engineer-Lientenant Colonel V. Kozin reprimanded him. This was soon followed by a formal reprimand. This is the way it happened. Feeling unwell, Pobortsev went to the medical point and the physician gave the officer a note relieving him from work. Finding himself in the vicinity, Chief Engineer Engineer-Major V. Dolbin was made aware of Pobortsev's condition and ordered him to go home immediately.

"In order not to pass on his cold to others," he explained.

However, aware of the conflict, and of the fact that the chief was on the premises, Pobortsev decided to go to him and report his illness. That is why he was slow in obeying the order of the chief engineer. The result is known. As the enterprise chief states, the punishments were imposed according to regulations. It is a pity only that in both cases the "context" within which they were imposed proved the dislike of the senior commander for his junior and an indifference toward his situation. This does not agree in the least with the regulations.

Let us point out that the conflict between these officers is not only the result of the excessive straightforwardness displayed by the chief of the enterprise in resolving problems requiring tactfulness, sensitivity, and the ability to value the initiative of subordinates. To a large extent it is also the consequence of the fact the Engineer-Captain Pobortsev displayed unnecessary zeal in criticizing V. Kozin's work style. It is true that he has written a number of complaints to superior instances, and not always on matters demanding their consideration.

This is true. However, it is also true that each of his letters was motivated not only by the desire to prove his correctness but also concern for improving the production process. Unfortunately, this was not noted at the enterprise.

An ever-larger number of senior commanders is becoming involved in this conflict. For some reason, however, they are not in a hurry to provide a principled assessment of the occurrence. Yet, the need for this is great. By A. Tertychnyy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

Housing Construction Delays Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 77 p 2

[Text] The letter by military construction workers Senior Sergeant V. Khavronyuk, Private V. Novikov, and others, addressed to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, spoke of rush work at construction projects. Some days, due to poor material supplies, the construction workers were forced to work half time. Toward the end of the quarter a rush was launched. The people lost track of the days and forgot the meaning of sleep and rest.

Indeed, the state commission accepted the housebuilding the last day of 1976. However, all deadlines have past while the house remains uninhabited.

"We do not intend as yet to issue permission to settle to the new residents," said Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel K. Anisimov, chief of the KECh [Billiting Operation Unit] of Tbilisi garrison. "Let the construction workers do

everything the way it should be and then we shall undertake to settle the building. As matters stand now all troubles would fall on my head. There would be complaints."

Meanwhile, the residents have complained not only about the construction workers. Let us take as an example the housebuilding on Shaumyan Street. For several years the tenants have urged that the doorways be heated. "The system will be regulated in a couple of days and everything will be in order;" "We shall install additional heating facilities." Such promises, however, have not been fulfilled.

Matters are even worse for the residents of the house on Babiskhevski Street. The building lacks not only heat but water and gas. Here again, however, numerous promises have been made.

It may seem initially that these cases are unrelated to the questions raised in the letter to the editors of the military construction workers. This is not at all the case. All the housebuildings mentioned were accepted by an authoritative commission. It included the garrison's KECh chief. Since the building was accepted, it followed that the commission had acknowledged that the quality of the project was consistent with all requirements.

Learning that the housebuilding had been accepted, the new residents rushed to the KECh for moving orders. Yet, they were told the following:

"The construction workers have not finished the roof yet."

Several days later the persistent new settlers showed up again at the KECh.

"Floors are being repainted," they were told on that occasion.

The new settlers became indignant:

"How could the commission accept the building with such unfinished work?"

The question was not answered by the chief of the KECh.

"How to answer it?" I was told somewhat later by Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel V. Pryakhin, representative of the district's KEU [Housing Operation Administration]. "Try to understand: The year was drawing to an end and the construction workers had to fulfill their plan at all costs. So, they compromised on quality."

The construction workers assured the commission that the necessary completion will be made. The exploitation workers compromised with their conscience and sealed the document with their signatures. The harm of such practices is self-evident. It would be wrong to claim that, after promising, the construction workers do nothing. They do something. However, the

shortcomings allowed previously cannot be corrected simply. I had the occasion to see several apartments in the new building. The floor was being repainted for the third time. Even after that, however, many of the new tenants were forced to ply the brush. Had that been their only trouble!

Naturally, the new settlers do minor unfinished work themselves. But what if there is no water or gas? What if the elevator is not operating? Nevertheless, the construction workers rushed to the next project.

What is the situation at the construction sites now? Some of them lack the necessary rhythm. There is one interruption after another and earnings are low.

Let us take the brigade headed by Sergeant N. Kokoyev. It assumed high pledges in the competition. So far, they are not being fulfilled because of the poor organization of the work. Matters are no better at other sites. For example, work was started without completing access ways and a crane was not installed on time. Many operations, therefore, must be carried out manually. There is idling.

"We realize all this ourselves quite well," said M. Dolgosheyev, UNR [Office of the Work Supervisor] party committee secretary. "However, in order to reach a new quality level we need not only a high organization of construction work but effective interaction between clients and contractors. Yet, what is our situation? The technical documents for the construction of new projects had to be delivered already last year. We are still waiting for it."

The authors of the letter to the editors write: "Saturday is a day for classes. However, this is not so. Even our accountability-election Komsomol meeting was postponed for later..."

This is understandable. When rushing begins no one bothers with classes or meetings.

We know that the obligation to upgrade the skill of the personnel has been entrusted to the UNR engineering and technical personnel. However, no systematic training has been organized in the military construction detachment where Senior Sergeant V. Khavronyuk and Private V. Novikov serve. Officers O. Darchiashvili and Yu. Ter-Akopov have not held a single class with the personnel in the field of special training. They have been virtually unable to do so. By order of Engineer-Colonel V. Zhivoglyadov these officers were put in charge of delivery projects. They spend their days and nights here, showing up at their offices once a week to sign the necessary documents.

Here such practices are no rarity. In the period of preparing the project for submission the commander of the military-construction detachment, the chief of staff, the deputy commander for political affairs, or company commanders are put in charge of one or another sector of the work. For several months they are virtually separated from the implementation of their immediate functional duties and turn into supervisors and pushers.

The unsuitable practice of replacing some individuals with others is having an adverse effect not only on training-educational work but on the production process as well. Should we then be astonished by the numerous unfinished projects which are the direct consequence of rush work.

The demand of today is to built rapidly, economically, and on a modern technical level. However, this could be achieved if each manager and performing worker carries out strictly his functional duties, with efficient planning, a rational organization of output, and high reciprocal strictness. By Lieutenant Colonel V. Bogdanovskiy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

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ROLE OF BATTALION-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen M. Popkov, member of the military council and chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "The Battalion Element"]

[Text] Each day in the troops, preparations spread wider and wider for the significant event in the life of our country, the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The desire to properly celebrate the holiday is concretely expressed in the greater activeness of the personnel to improve the combat readiness of the units and subunits, to increase the quality and efficiency of the training process, to master the military equipment and weapons, and to strengthen military discipline and proper order.

Recently I happened to attend exercises and become acquainted with the organization of the political indoctrination, as well as talk with the communists and Komsomol members in one of the tank battalions. Here the personnel is working at full force and with high awareness of their duty. The battalion commander, Capt V. Semelev, his deputy for political affairs, Capt Ye. Istushkin, the party bureau secretary Capt V. Yezhov and the other officer communists are doing a great deal to organize the daily training and indoctrinational process well, and maintain strict proper order.

At the meetings of the battalion party organization, including the open ones, they discuss the major party documents and the tasks stemming from them. The communist officers of the battalion, each morning, in arriving for service, inform all the servicemen of the recent news. Often in the companies, upon the assignment of the party bureau, they organize a collective discussion of the articles published in the press. In the course of such discussions, the communists shape public opinion in the troop collective, directing it in the necessary direction, and always endeavor to arouse in each man an interested and creative attitude toward the job, toward training and toward service. And the fact that the battalion is rightly considered a leading one in the regiment is the achievement of the party organization in the subunit. And here it is also essential to

add the party committee of the regiment. Certainly the activeness and militancy of the battalion party organizations depend primarily upon the level of their leadership by the party committees of the units.

Of what does this leadership consist? I would like to point up as one of the conditions for an effective influence of the party committee on the battalion party organization the establishing of vital ties between them. Many secretaries of the party committees rightly see the basis of these ties in the current and long-range planning of the work. In fact, the work plans of a party committee not only are given to the inferior level, but are also compiled considering the desires, proposals and critical comments voiced by the communists at the party meetings in the companies and the battalions.

In the work of many party committees, the good practice has been established of providing constant and effective aid to the bureau members of the battalion party organizations in preparing and conducting the party meetings. Here the members of the party committee, in attending the meetings in the battalions, usually inform the communists of the work of the committee, and of the course of carrying out the decisions approved at its sessions as well as at the regimental party meetings.

It must also be noted that the constant contact with the activists in the lower-level party elements and with the communists enriches also the very members of the party committee with the experience of party work and raises the level of their informativeness.

We should also note the practice of hearing reports of the battalion party organization secretaries at the sessions of the party committee. In a word, close and vital ties with the battalion and regimental party organizations make it possible for the party committees effectively and knowledgeably to lead them, and to promptly solve the urgent questions of party work and party influence on all matters of the training and service of the personnel.

As an example, one might mention the experience of the party committee where Sr Lt B. Golodenko is a member. In this collective, a great deal has been done in order to raise the quality of combat and political training, and to strengthen proper order in the subunit. The chief condition for all the successes has been providing the example of the communists in actual service. The strengthening of leadership by the party committee over the battalion party organizations helped first of all to solve this problem.

The party committee in its monthly plans makes provision for the work in the party organizations of the subunits, and not generally but rather in terms of definite areas of their activity. In one instance they study how the party organization of the battalion is instilling a feeling of responsibility in the communists for carrying out the socialist pledges,

and in another the practice of involving the CPSU and candidate members in indoctrinal work with the personnel is analyzed, while in another they check on the fulfillment of the approved decisions. A majority of the party committee members is involved in this work.

Here is one of the characteristic instances. The party committee member, Maj V. Gorodinskiy, was working in the party organization of the motorized rifle battalion where Lt B. Nazirov is the secretary. He thoroughly analyzed how the communists of the subunit were helping the commander in improving the quality of technical training for the personnel. It turned out that far from all the opportunities were being used for increasing the training level of the servicemen. In the subunit the technical circles had ceased operating, and speeches of propagandists on military technical subjects had been organized haphazardly. Quizzes and contests for the title of best specialist had become a rarity, and there was little propagandizing of the experience of those who had mastered the equipment and weapons. The party committee member attended the exercises. He was certain that certain of them were conducted unsatisfactorily.

Did the secretary of the party organization and the other party activists of the battalion know of all this? Of course, they knew but, unfortunately, tolerated these shortcomings and omissions.

For this reason the party committee member considered it advisable to act through the party organization in order to not merely eliminate the shortcomings, but also introduce something substantially new in the work style of the communists. And when the shortcomings began to be corrected by collective efforts, Maj V. Gorodinskiy proposed that the question of the tasks of the party organizations in improving the quality of the technical training of the men be brought up at a session of the party committee to which would be invited the commanders of other battalions, their deputies for technical affairs and the secretaries of the party organizations.

Many valid complaints have been voiced against the communists of the subunit where Lt B. Nazirov was the secretary of the party organization. At the same time it was a question of how to properly organize military-technical propaganda in the subunits, to widely develop the competition for excellent mastery of the equipment and weapons, and to raise the responsibility of the communists for the technical skills of the personnel. The discussion of this question at the session of the party committee provided great help to the party organizations of other subunits as well.

In the practical work of this and many other party committees, it has become a practice to have permanent instructing of the secretaries of the subunit party organizations. And this is carried out not in a general manner, not for the sake of "ticking off points" in the plan, but rather concretely and considering the actual tasks being solved at the given time by the subunits. In the course of the instructing, they examine in detail the advanced experience of party work. The secretaries are

taught how to conduct one or another measure, how in the battalion or company level with methods inherent to the party organizations, to develop initiative and professionalism of each communist, to achieve high efficiency from their daily work, and a strengthening of the party's influence on all the life and activity of the troop collectives.

The constant training of the activists is all the more essential as the secretaries of the battalion and company party organizations are changed in the course of each report-election campaign. And it is very important that the new comrades who take over the leadership master as quickly as possible the forms and methods of party work.

However, we must say directly that as yet proper attention is not paid everywhere to the battalion party organizations by the party committees. In certain units, the completely valid demand of more work in the company (battery) has been understood in such a manner that all the efforts were focused precisely there, in bypassing the battalion level. The members of the party committees and other leading workers of the regiment or division are not right in overlooking the battalion party organization. Through it there must be a more active influence on the personnel of the companies and the entire battalion.

In the party organizations it has now become a good rule to hear statements and reports from the communists on how they are carrying out their obligations. But is this done often at the party meetings and sessions of the battalion party bureaus? Probably more such questions are discussed at the sessions of the party committees. But in a subunit, when such a discussion is held for all the communists, in a number of instances it would be equally useful and effective.

Or another question. Certain omissions have been discovered in a battalion. The party committee has sounded the alarm and calls the communist commander of the subunit or his deputy for political affairs to a meeting, but often the secretary of the subunit party organization is omitted. And doesn't this reduce the role of the battalion party leader?

It also happens that individual party committees merely record the shortcomings, but do not undertake decisive measures to eliminate them. The party bureau of the tank regiment led by Maj V. Berezhnyy, for example, was well aware that in one of the battalions the exercises for firing training were being conducted in a disorganized manner, and that the results were low in the firing of a number of tankmen. It was quite apparent that this situation could not be tolerated. But the regimental party bureau did not seem particularly disconcerted by this. It itself did not pose this question and demand its discussion in the party organization of the subunits, and its secretary, WO [praporshchik] N. Lyapin, naturally did not do this either. There was little benefit from such leadership over the activities of the battalion party organizations.

At the same time, shortcomings of a different sort are observed, when all the leadership of the party organizations is replaced by excessive control from above, by constant suggestions and demands to do such and such. This impedes the initiative of people on the spot. At a recently held seminar conducted by the political directorate for the party committee secretaries of the district units, all these questions were posed, the positive experience of leading the battalion party organizations was generalized, and the corresponding recommendations were given. At present the political directorate is doing a great deal so that the party bodies and party committees pay more attention to leading the battalion party organizations.

None of the party workers of the regiment, large formation or district should regret either the energy or the time spent on studying the activities of the battalion party organizations or training and indoctrinating their leaders. The reason is that raising the effective work of the battalion party organizations is one of the ways for further improving the indoctrination of the communists, for strengthening the influence of the party on the servicemen, and for successfully carrying out the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress for the armed defenders of the motherland.

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CSO: 1801

INEFFECTIVE KOMSOMOL WORK CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Col I. Maksimov: "Without a Precise Address"]

[Text] The collective of this company assumed a socialist pledge to complete the winter training period with an excellent evaluation. At present it is already possible to count in days the time until the end of this period, but many of the Komsomol members, and almost everyone in the sub-unit is a Komsomol member, are not fulfilling their pledges. No, they have not received twos [bad evaluations], but their present results of training are far from the intended. This did not just become apparent, however they met in the company at a Komsomol meeting to discuss the question of how the soldiers are keeping their word only when it possibly was too late to talk of this.

How can such a situation be explained?

The secretary of the company Komsomol bureau, Jr Sgt Anatoliy Sharov, in describing the state of Komsomol work in the subunit, listed the agendas of the meetings and sessions of the bureau. As one of the main events in Komsomol life, he mentioned a trip to a museum. He said that the contests between the volleyball teams had been carried out in an organized manner. Try as he would, the secretary could not recall anything else. Not a single youth debate (and how many interesting subjects there are!), not a single special subject evening (and there were months when there was the sociopolitical certification of participants in the Lenin quiz), and not a single competition for knowledge of the equipment or the fulfilling of the standards (and combat training was in full swing).

And much of what the secretary named was, it turned out, only on paper. For example, when we returned to the session of the bureau where they listened to the question of the personal example of the Komsomol members in the socialist competition and we began to go into the details of the discussion, it turned out that there was no discussion as such. Not a single member of the bureau prepared for the session, and the deputy

company commander for political affairs, Sr Lt V. Vyskubov, spoke at it giving information on the training results in the company, and then Jr Sgt V. Filippov said a few words. And that was it. Probably, precisely such a work style of the Komsomol activists can to a certain degree explain the fact that the young soldiers in the company which is struggling for the title of excellent are still far from the goal which they planned to reach.

The reasons for such poor work of the bureau must be sought, certainly, primarily on the spot. The bureau members did not show enough activity, initiative and ability to inspire people and to lead them. And the secretary himself, Jr Sgt A. Sharov did not excel in these qualities. He should have consulted with Lt V. Gur'yev, a commander of a leading platoon and a bureau member, but Sharov was embarrassed. He should have asked Jr Sgt Yu. Dvoyeglazov why Pvt Z. Valiyev was behind in his training, yet it was awkward as in his own squad Pvt S. Mad'yankin was not doing well.

Jr Sgt A. Sharov had little experience in Komsomol work, as he was for a certain time the Komsomol group organizer, and now is the bureau secretary. And of course he needs help. However, the secretary of the battalion Komsomol committee, WO [praporshchik] Ye. Gnetkov is not a frequent guest in the company. In the battalion they consider as a fait accompli that the company will be outstanding, and as this is the case, why go there as there are poorer subunits. And they feel this in vain. If the committee secretary would have met more often with Sharov, he would have seen his difficulties, helped him plan the work, and explain how to conduct a meeting or session and draw up the documents. And this is not all of Sharov's concerns. For example, how to explain to the Komsomol members the essence of the socialist competition, how to establish control over their fulfillment of the socialist pledges, and how to organize an exchange of experience? Here WO Ye. Gnetkov could have helped the bureau secretary, particularly as he did not have to go far for this, as the company was next to the staff.

Of course, it would be unjust and generally incorrect to put all the blame for the situation in the company on the Komsomol organization. The commander organizes the competition in the subunit, and he above all bears responsibility for the fulfillment of the socialist pledges by the collective. The Komsomol organization is the assistant of the commander in all his concerns. It is merely a matter of skillfully directing its activities and constantly relying on the Komsomol members.

What do we see in the company? The commander, Sr Lt V. Kosyrikhin, and his deputy for political affairs, Sr Lt V. Vyskubov, evidently feel that everything is in order here. They, in particular, said that there was complete contact with the Komsomol organization and that it provided help to the commander. But here is the strange thing: both officers could say nothing more about the secretary of the Komsomol organization, Jr Sgt A. Sharov, than what the company clerk had written in the book about him.

And later on the myth about the contacts was completely dispelled. The company commander said that the Komsomol bureau responded quickly to his statement of a violation of military discipline by the Komsomol member Yu. Babichev. The example seemed instructive. But when I wanted to commend Sharov in a talk with him and I referred to this example, the secretary made the correction that Babichev was not a Komsomol member.

A minor detail? I don't think so. Behind these facts stand a lack of desire or an inability of the superiors to realize that it is possible to influence the collective and each member only under the condition that the address for applying the force is precisely known. And what influence can there be if the study of these addresses has such a formal character?

Here the company political worker does not appear in the best light. For example, he did not know that the sessions of the Komsomol bureau were conducted without preparation, that the minutes were written up late, and that generally the bureau had still not become a collective body for leading the Komsomol organization. And it is his direct service and party duty to know this and to work for a rectification in the existing situation.

The winter training period is ending. But the question of whether the company collective will be able to fulfill the assumed socialist pledges and to win the title of outstanding, alas, remains open.

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CSO: 1801

BOOK ON REAR SERVICES IN WORLD WAR II REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 77 p 2

[Review by Lt Gen A. Skovoroda, doctor of military sciences and professor of the book "Tyl Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil v Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voynye 1941-1945 gg." (The Rear Services of the Soviet Armed Forces During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945), by a group of authors and under the general editorship of S. K. Kurkotkin, Voyenizdat, 1977, 559 pages, price 1 ruble 81 kopecks]

[Text] Voyenizdat [Military Publishing House] of the USSR Ministry of Defense has published the historical theoretical work "Tyl Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil v Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voynye 1941-1945 gg." It thoroughly examines the diverse experience of the rear services of the army and navy aimed at supporting the combat of the Soviet Army in the war against Nazi Germany and in the campaign in the Far East against militarist Japan. For analyzing this experience, extensive factual material has been drawn upon from all the spheres of the Rear Services of the Soviet Armed Forces, and viewed in close relation to the economic capabilities of the country and the character of the military operations.

The book gives data characterizing the material and technical base and the state of the Rear Services of the Army and Navy by the start of the armed struggle against the Nazi invaders.

In developing the economic potential of the USSR, the party and the government, under the conditions of a complex international situation, were forced to utilize it not only for peacetime socialist construction, but also for strengthening the defense capability of the state. Particularly important measures in this regard were carried out during the last two prewar years. The documentary data given in the book convincingly and clearly show that the Communist Party and the Soviet government undertook all measures so that in the event of war the largest possible quantity of necessary materiel would be stockpiled in the state reserves and mobilization supplies. As a result of this, during the last 18 months before the attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR, the total value of our state material reserves almost doubled and was 7.6 billion rubles.

In the work much space is given to examining the questions related to the conversion of the entire economy of the country to wartime footing after the attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR. It is convincingly shown that the success in solving this general state and national problem was determined by the socialist industrialization of the country, by the collectivization of agriculture, by the cultural revolution and by the creation of a powerful economic base of socialism in an unprecedented short time.

In converting the national economy to a wartime footing, the Communist Party and the Soviet government at the same time paid enormous attention to the development of the Rear Services of the Armed Forces. The work shows that this was done in all the basic areas: The material and technical base of the rear was improved as well as its organizational structure, the personnel was strengthened, and in addition the principles and methods of its actions were worked out both in preparing major strategic operations and in the course of them. The attention of the readers is drawn to the fact that on 30 July 1941, the USSR People's Commissariat of Defense approved the Statute on the Command of the Rear Services of the Soviet Army in Wartime and the organizational structure of this command.

In their activities, the rear bodies, and this is depicted well in the book, relied on the entire military-economic potential of the Soviet state, and they utilized the unified transport system of the country and the achievements of the basic areas of science, technology and public health. In other words, the Rear Services of the USSR Armed Forces are shown as the connecting link between the economy of the Soviet state and its army and navy. During the time of combat on the Soviet German Front and in the Far East, the men of the rear services received from the national economy and delivered to the army in the field, directly to the front line, more than 10 million tons of ammunition, around 16.4 million tons of fuel, millions of units of various types of weapons and military equipment, and an enormous quantity of other materiel.

The authors of the book, in specific factual material, show that the commanders, chiefs, political bodies and party organizations were the immediate champions of the party's military policy in the rear units. The work rather completely has disclosed the forms and methods of party political work in the rear bodies, and has shown its role in strengthening all the elements of rear service activities.

One should note the pages of the book which analyze the activities of the army and navy rear bodies in rebuilding the enterprises, cities and population points destroyed by the enemy, as well as carrying out agricultural work in liberated areas and providing the civilian population with food and medical aid. The authors of the work have particularly taken up the internationalist character of the activities of the rear personnel which, as is known, supplied everything necessary to the national military and partisan formations in a number of the Eastern European countries. The Soviet rear bodies, subunits and units also organized uninterrupted supply

of the civilian population of the European countries which were liberated from the fascist yoke by the Soviet Army with the materiel which was specially allocated for this purpose by the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

And under present-day conditions, the missions of the Rear Services of the Armed Forces have become significantly more complex. In this regard, a study of the experience of rear support for combat during the period of the Great Patriotic War is of great significance for a correct understanding and elaboration of the problems of rear support for the troops and naval forces. The reviewed work will be a good aid for the education and self-education of officer personnel. It provides great aid to military readers in deepening professional knowledge, and helps to more clearly bring out the purpose and missions of the rear services and their role in maintaining the high combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces.

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CSO: 1801

NEED FOR STRONGER CONTROL OF YOUNG PILOT TRAINING STRESSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 77 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Zubkov, military pilot first class, of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "Exactingness"]

[Text] In being concerned with raising the effectiveness of the socialist competition and the quality of flight training, our commanders instill in the young air fighters high responsibility for the assigned job, and arm them with firm skills for thoroughly analyzing each flight mission. Once in working through the attack procedures against air targets, Lt A. Mozgovoy did not accurately execute the combat maneuver. In the first approach, he made the attack from a great distance. In the following one he evidently overdid it and approached too close to the target.

The deputy squadron commander, Capt A. Gun'ko, did not fail to notice that the pilot was depressed by his failure. What did the experienced instructor do? In a tactful manner he proposed that the lieutenant himself analyze his flight. The young pilot described how he had acted in the air, and frankly admitted that not everything had happened as it should in executing the maneuver. Capt Gun'ko helped the lieutenant to more thoroughly analyze the causes of the mistakes. He advised the lieutenant to train more with the sight equipment, on a simulator, and with a simulating of distracting moments during the flight. And things went better for the lieutenant, and now he is one of the leading officers of the squadron.

Life itself and experience convince one that the effectiveness and quality of flight training are inseparable from purposeful indoctrination of the personnel. And the young aviators particularly require attention and constant concern. They are marked by a great desire to more rapidly master the missile-carrying airplane and become an expert in piloting it. But the desire for the heights of flying skill should be reinforced not by impulse alone but by constant, hard work. And the key is not to remind the subordinate of this truth constantly and let that be all. The duty of the commander is to skillfully explain and demonstrate to the aviator how to carry out the given mission better and more effectively.

For example, take Lt Nikolay Lavrenkov. He is an industrious and efficient officer. It cannot be said of him that he prepares for flights indifferently. But now and then he has had flaws in his piloting. Once during a flight in a twin-seated trainer, the squadron commander, Maj V. Usachev, simulated the failure of the gyro horizon. In such a situation Lavrenkov should have immediately used the back-up instruments. However he did this only after a reminder from the instructor.

On the ground, the young aviator could not explain the reason for the committed mistake. The squadron commander talked with the lieutenant. It turned out that Lavrenkov incorrectly allocated his attention to the instruments, and for this reason was late in responding to one or another deviation in the flight conditions. A set of additional exercises and training had to be assigned to the pilot. To Lavrenkov's honor, it must be said that he uses every opportunity to prepare better and fully for working out each exercise in the air.

But, unfortunately, there still are instances when a pilot does not admit his mistakes.

Lt V. Dyuzhenko was performing complicated aerobatics over the airfield. The steep turns were followed by a cascade of vertical figures with rolls, Nesterov loops, half-loops, and again turns.... From the ground the flight commander had a good view of how the lieutenant was doing.

After executing the assignment, the lieutenant reported on the flight to the flight commander. In the report of the young pilot you could feel the notes of self-confidence. In his words, it appeared as if he had flown in the area without any deviations. But in actuality, there were some. In particular, in executing a turn under afterburner conditions and in the Nesterov loop. The flight commander, Maj Yu. Faleyev, noted the mistakes in watching the lieutenant's flight. However, the young officer stood his grounds. "In such a case," said the major, "let us look at the objective monitoring materials." And what did they show? The aircraft equipment for recording the flight parameters precisely showed deviations in the piloting of the aircraft.

The ability to correctly analyze a flight, of course, does not come all at once. Experience is needed for this. And this is acquired the more rapidly the more exactingly the aviator approaches the results of his flights. But what did Dyuzhenko do? As can be seen, he was prevented from self-critically assessing his actions in the air by his false style and the fear of appearing "awkward" in front of the commander or his comrades. But with such an attitude toward the question, the possibility is not excluded that a similar mistake will not be repeated.

In the subunit they did not overlook the misdeed of the lieutenant. A sharp and frank conversation was held with him at the squadron party meeting. It was very important to see to it that the young pilot changed his

attitude. His desire to fly better must be combined with greater exactness for himself. Under the influence of senior comrades and the collective, the pilot was able to get rid of his shortcomings. A self-critical evaluation of the results of his training helped the aviator to confidently master difficult types of flights, and to successfully fulfill his pledges in the competition to properly celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

The training of first-class air fighters requires from the aviation commander a profound knowledge of the principles of pedagogics and psychology, and a comprehensive approach to the training and indoctrination of subordinates. In instilling in the aviators firm skills of piloting and the combat use of modern equipment, the commander must also teach them to assess each element of the flight exactly and self-critically. This is one of the indispensable conditions for success in improving combat skills.

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CSO: 1801

GREATER UNDERSTANDING IN OFFICER TRAINING ADVOCATED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Golovkin, commander of a signal regiment in the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany: "To Know and Love People"]

[Text] Our regiment completed the last training year with good indicators. Now we are struggling to win the title of outstanding unit by the October jubilee. The party organization and communist officers are the leading force in this. It is a pleasure to see how one or another officer moves forward more and more confidently, in acquiring commander maturity, experience and wisdom of an indoctrinator, and leaving behind former mistakes and shortcomings.

My notebook contains many comments on the development of commanders. And behind some of the entries are histories which, in my view, are instructive. This is why I would like to tell of them to the readers of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Confidence: "Did we hurry in promoting Sr Lt Moroz?"

I had returned from leave. As always in such instances, I decided to examine the service record cards of the officers. I took the card of Sr Lt Yuriy Moroz. With amazement I read that while I was on leave, Moroz had received a reprimand "for low exactingness and the lack of proper order in the company." The battalion commander during a conversation sketched in the situation in this company in rather gloomy tones. He concluded:

"Moroz isn't up to it. We rushed in promoting him to the company."

Yuriy Moroz had been an excellent squad commander. Initially things went well for him in his new position. His subordinates excellently completed the training period. Moroz was commended by the unit commander. And all of a sudden, such a change in the judgments of him....

The regimental staff checked in detail the organization of training and daily life in the company. Shortcomings were disclosed. But it was impossible to immediately get to the essence of them. This was that Moroz was still thinking in his customary role as a platoon commander. And certainly a company commander has a different scope of work and qualitatively new duties. And there are not only soldiers and sergeants under him, but also officers and warrant officers [praporshchik]. Naturally, he should think in other categories and be guided by different methods.

In personal talks with Sr Lt Moroz, I then understood his main problem: the young company commander had not been able to properly rely on his subordinate officers. He often took over for them and tried to do everything himself. By nature he was a conscientious and tactful person, and with his inherent humility felt that among his platoon commanders there were equally worthy claimants to a promotion. He felt for them and at times hesitated in showing a commander's exactingness. For example, toward Lt Pletenkin. He, to put it simply, had abused the mildness of the company commander and to a certain degree had organized things to avoid service duties.

Unfortunately, at that time neither the battalion commander nor his deputy for political affairs went into the difficulties which Moroz had begun to experience. They saw only the shortcomings in his work, including the lack of exactingness for the company officers. But they did not endeavor to establish the reasons. And they began to reprimand the officer for neglect of duty. They forgot the time-tested truth that an outstanding platoon commander does not immediately become an outstanding company commander, if he is not helped.

Certainly, I am not excusing myself. We became aware only after that inspection at which the company did not shine in its results.

Of course, the proper measures were taken. But the main thing, we endeavored to return to the senior lieutenant a confidence in his own forces and abilities. And the aim was achieved. Recently the company received a good evaluation at special practical exercises, and acted successfully in inspection exercises for technical and special training.

I was particularly pleased by the mood of the men who burned with a desire not to "fall on their face." There were no indifferent servicemen. Take the same Lt Pletenkin. How he felt at these exercises for the young radio operators of the company whom he trained! Incidentally, they were the best in the regiment for morse reception.

No, we did not rush in promoting Moroz to the company!

On the Tact of an Indoctrinator. "Lt Dotsenko: Analyze His Relations with the Komsomol Activists."

This entry in my notebook reminded me of the following history. At one time, toward evening, Vasiliy Dotsenko (he was at that time temporarily performing the duties of the company commander) knocked on my office door. From the threshold he blurted out:

"I have decided to send Pfc Simuka to the guardhouse. For indoctrinal purposes."

The lieutenant intended to arrest the Komsomol group organizer of the platoon. Why, for what reason?

The private-first-class had turned to the lieutenant telling him that the platoon Komsomol members had decided to organize a trip to a local museum on the day off. Dotsenko, without hearing him out, stated: "No trips. The plan for regimental measures has set sports competitions."

The Komsomol group organizer stood his ground, saying that this was the decision of the Komsomol group!...

Of course, the lieutenant should have calmly explained that such decisions must first be agreed upon by the secretary of the Komsomol bureau and the company commander.

But Dotsenko did not feel it necessary to explain anything. And he perceived the desire of Pfc Simuka to show the validity of the decision taken by the Komsomol group as an attempt by a subordinate to override the commander, and as a flaunting of his authority. He stated:

"You will be strictly punished."

The action of the lieutenant very clearly showed his habit of "shooting from the hip" which was particular to him at that time. As a whole he was an intelligent, good and knowledgeable officer. An outstanding specialist. But because of his youth he at that time did not have the responsibility of an indoctrinator or the skills of working with people.

Afterwards the lieutenant himself realized that in this instance he had gone to extremes. Simuka was an excellent soldier and had the respect of the entire company. Subsequently he received the rank of sergeant, and in the reserves became a senior sergeant.

After that memorable talk, I was repeatedly at exercises in Dotsenko's platoon, and watched how he behaved with his subordinates. In each suitable instance, I spoke with him and suggested that the success of any commander depends largely upon correct relations with subordinates. And the most important this is, in indoctrinating, to be patient.

For Dotsenko these talks had their effect. Gradually he grew into an able, attentive and sensitive commander-indoctrinator. And he was promoted.

In Front of the Regimental Formation. "For the Chief of the Uniform Service: Prepare Shoulderboards for Presentation to the Officers."

The regiment received orders on the awarding of the next military ranks to a large group of our officers. We endeavored to make this joyful event a holiday for the entire collective. The shoulderboards with the new insignias were presented to some comrades at a ceremony at the officer meeting, and for others in front of the regimental formation.

Among the "graduates" was Lt Vasiliy Dotsenko who at that time had been in command of a company for around a year. Having consulted with the deputy for political affairs, I decided to present Dotsenko the shoulderboards of a senior lieutenant in front of the regimental formation.

In presenting Dotsenko his shoulderboards of a senior lieutenant, I was thinking: "How he has changed!" Time had shown that we were not mistaken in our hopes. Under the command of Sr Lt Dotsenko, the company had become one of the finest in the regiment and had won the title of outstanding. It could handle the most difficult tasks.

Now I thought: What would have happened in the rush of things if we would have overlooked that instance with the attempted arrest, if we had not paid attention to it, and taken Vasiliy Dotsenko in hand? Possibly, he would not have been a company commander. At times a single incorrect step by a commander can reflect seriously on his development and complicate this process.

Once again one is convinced how important it is in indoctrinational work with the officers to be able to see each man and to know how to reach each one on time.

A Particular Case. "Here I should have supported the man, but I dressed him down."

In the regiment where I was serving previously, we received a graduate from a military school. Let us call him Petrov, having changed his real name for reasons which will become understandable.

The energetic and strong-willed lieutenant took to his job with earnest. And everything was going well for him. It happened when Petrov was conducting drill exercises with the platoon, I happened to look out the window of my office. And suddenly it was as if someone had taken over for the man. He had become indifferent to service and did not respond to comments.

My friend Georgiy Stepanovich (the battalion commander) sincerely lamented:

"I really can't figure out what to do with Petrov. I have already dressed him down and punished him...."

Later on, much later, the battalion commander told me:

"I was at fault with Petrov. And who do you think opened my eyes? My wife! Just what sort of indoctrinator do you think you are, she said. An insensitive man! You want to punish the lieutenant, but do you know that his wife has sent him a letter saying she won't return...."

"That Petrov's wife had left for a session at an institute, I of course was aware," continued Georgiy Stepanovich. "But that she had sent him such a letter.... Instead of supporting the man, I had dressed him down.... That was a lesson for me."

I listened and thought: this is certainly a lesson for others as well. Then in my notebook there appeared an entry to which I have often returned in my thoughts, and have reflected a great deal about it.

The sense of indoctrinational work with the officers and the most important element in a comprehensive approach to it consists, I feel, in knowing everything about them and not overlooking a single detail whatever the area, that is, service, mood, family circumstances, the personal plans of an officer, and so forth. When there is such knowledge of the men, then any sort of unforeseen event or conflict is excluded. And if conflicts do arise, they can be settled promptly and without pain. How important this is for the solidarity of an officer collective!

Undoubtedly, the commander must be the soul of this collective. Proper exactingness and human sensitivity and true attention for each man--this is what must first distinguish his relations with subordinate officers. And we endeavor to instill such qualities in each commander and chief. Life shows that the most dependable and reliable means here is an individual approach to each officer. Precisely this has helped to unite the officers of the regiment into a strong and close family which lives for the same concerns and for the same goals and aspirations. It is no accident that among our officers (for those for whom this is applicable) there is not a single specialist with skills lower than second class. And five have become communications experts. Many young officers last year were promoted: some here in the regiment and some with a simultaneous appointment to other units.

We send off each officer leaving to a new place of service in a ceremony. The regiment is formed up and the colors are trooped. Then the leaving officer along with the regimental commander goes up onto the rostrum. And the regiment passes in review.

I am confident that such send-offs, like the warm greetings of new men, long remain in the memory of an officer, encourage him to serve as duty and the military oath command. Both the exactingness and the concern of a commander--all of this remains forever with us.

DOSAAF YOUTH WORK IN ROSTOVSKAYA OBLAST PRAISED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee: "For Indoctrinating Our Replacements"]

[Text] The Communist Party has shown constant concern for indoctrinating the youth in the heroic traditions of the Soviet people. In the Accountability Report to the 25th CPSU Congress, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, said: "The establishing in the conscience of the workers, and above all the younger generation, of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride for the USSR, for our motherland, and the readiness to come to the defense of the victories of socialism has been and remains one of the most important tasks of the party."

In such an important and responsible matter, a particular place is given to work with juveniles. Precisely during juvenile years, many convictions are established and reinforced, and a conscientious attitude toward social life and industriousness are developed. Precisely during this period the elders should do everything so that the young citizens develop into ardent patriots, internationalists, bold and physically strong, and thoroughly mastering labor and military-applied skills. And under today's conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, it is important also to promptly acquaint the juveniles with equipment, to familiarize them with new scientific achievements, and help develop a profession.

In carrying out the congress decisions, the party and soviet bodies, the trade unions and the Komsomol pay great attention to the indoctrination of the Soviet youth. The DOSAAF organizations also have a significant role to play in this important work. Many activists of the DOSAAF organizations have rich experience in indoctrination, they have undergone great schooling in life, and are technically skilled persons. To be the mentors of the juveniles is their civil duty. The DOSAAF organizations and schools possess the sports training facilities which can serve well the cause of indoctrinating minors.

The DOSAAF organizations of the nation have already acquired a good deal of experience in working with juveniles. In particular, a great deal is being done in this area in Rostovskaya Oblast, and this we will take up below. Here, a special work plan with the juveniles has been elaborated. The city and rayon DOSAAF committees and the training organizations have been given the task of organizing for the juveniles meetings with war veterans and personnel of the Soviet Army, the viewing of military patriotic films, and trips to the sites of battle against the Nazi invaders. The plan also envisages their involvement in the outfitting of the military glory rooms and corners. The plan envisages the active involvement of the young persons in tending the soldier graves, and in standing the honor guards by the monuments to the defenders of the motherland.

For example, in January-February of this year, the oblast conducted the operation "Heroes' Path" which involved 396,000 young army men. The fellows visited the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory on the territory of the oblast, and collected relics and documents on the Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, the Stakhanovites, and OSOAVIAKhIM [Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR; precursor of DOSAAF] members. Everywhere in a ceremony flowers were placed on the monuments to the fallen heroes.

In the oblast, three children's technical sports schools of DOSAAF and the trade unions have been founded (in Rostov-na-Donu, Taganrog and Shakhty). Having listened to the question of the work of these schools at the presidium, the DOSAAF obkom obliged their collectives to involve as many juveniles as possible in the work and constantly improve the training and indoctrinational process.

The DOSAAF obkom has demanded that the schools and the sports technical clubs [STK] involve the juveniles in sports sections, as well as provide help to the general educational schools in setting up technical circles and in equipping classrooms and shooting ranges. In the schools and vocational-technical schools [PTU] of the oblast, around 200 shooting ranges have already been built, and this is largely due to the DOSAAF organizations.

The DOSAAF obkom gives particular significance to the military sports games Zarnitsa [Summer Lightning] and Orlenok [Eaglet], in the course of which the fellows develop the necessary applied military skills and are indoctrinated in a love for the Soviet Army, discipline, resourcefulness and boldness. The obkom has urged the DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms and the training organizations to provide help to the schools in carrying out the games and in providing the necessary facilities for them. And it must be said that the DOSAAF activists had a good deal to do. Just during the days of the month of mass defense work devoted to the 59th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and to the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF, more than 600,000 school children participated in military sports games on the Don. Demonstration performances by DOSAAF athletes were organized for the young army men.

Many DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms in the oblast also pay serious attention to indoctrinating the juveniles. In Tatsinskiy Rayon, for example, a coordinating council has been set up for youth work. This includes the chairman of the DOSAAF raykom, V. Rybal'chenko. In the plans of the council, a major place is given to the military patriotic indoctrination of the youth, including juveniles.

The DOSAAF training organizations have broad opportunities for working with the juveniles. These opportunities are rather fully used, for example, at the Taganrog Model Motor Vehicle School, the chief of which is the member of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Yu. Byvalko. Under the school, in addition to a sports club, a children's sports technical school has been set up, and this is headed by the master of sports E. Goncharov. It has sections for motor vehicle and motorcycle sports and a car model making section. Some 120 fellows from 12 to 16 years of age study in them.

In the motor vehicle section led by the instructor A. Radikovskiy, the fellows are basically interested in "karting" [?soap-box derby]. And many of them have already achieved sports mastery. Thus, the 14-year-old Sasha Sokolov has been oblast champion twice. Incidentally, it should be said that Sasha Sokolov in the past was not renowned for discipline, and ran with a street gang. The workers of the DYuSTSh [?juvenile authorities] established contact with the pedagogical collective of the school where Sasha studied, as well as with his parents. The combined efforts brought the desired results. Now Sasha is a good student and a promising athlete.

This collective also sponsors general education schools. In the Secondary School No 2 they have set up a classroom for training drivers of the "C" category. A similar class with the necessary assemblies, electrified panels and diagrams now exists in the Kuybyshev Secondary School. Visual aids are being prepared for the motor vehicle classroom which will be outfitted in the near future at the children's highway in Taganrog. All of this will make it possible to involve a large number of school children, juveniles and minors, in technical training.

And with what industry the fellows study in the scientific and technical lab at the Taganrog Secondary School No 3! Works of the young designers have been exhibited at international exhibits in Mongolia, Denmark, Norway and Japan. The school has been presented with a cup, the prize of Zvezdnyy Gorodok [a space training center] for first place in the All-Union Space Competition. It is pleasing to note that the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee of Taganrog has provided and is providing the greatest possible help to the young designer technicians.

At the Rostov DOSAAF Air Club there is an airplane model laboratory in which around 60 juveniles participate. The laboratory is visited by students from nearby schools. The airplane modeling engineer of the air club A. Dadykin also helps the airplane model makers of other cities and rayons of the oblast. Here the fellows acquire production skills and improve their sports mastery.

The DOSAAF STK have also acquired certain experience in working with juveniles. The STK of Sovetskiy Rayon in Rostov-na-Donu (chief, A. Gubatov) was experiencing difficulty with finding quarters. When a structure was built for the city PTU-72, its administration decided to equip the basements for the work of the sports sections of the STK. Now here there are sections for motor and soap-box builders, and radio circles.

More than 30 juveniles are studying in the shooting and radio sections of the STK at the primary DOSAAF organization of the Taganrog Combine Plant. The STK has helped the Taganrog School No 28 in building a classroom for training radio-telegraph operators. The primary DOSAAF organization of the Secondary School No 12 has been given a motorcycle. Here the activist E. Pugovishnikov has volunteered to give lessons on studying the design of a motorcycle.

It is important to organize work with the juveniles at their residence. In the oblast many juvenile clubs have been set up in the microrayons. In Oktyabr'skiy Rayon of Rostov-na-Donu, for example, the Olenok Club has been working for several years now. It is headed by the communist of the Lenin call-up, the special pensioner G. Tyaglenko. At the club there are various circles, including airplane modeling, car modeling and shooting. Now they are equipping a motor vehicle classroom with a garage.

And here the DOSAAF committees and schools have not stood on the sidelines. The motor vehicle section is led by the war veteran and worker of the DOSAAF motor vehicle school, V. Benevskiy. The Oktyabr'skiy Rayon DOSAAF committee has helped the club set up a pneumatic shooting range, it has issued the necessary number of air rifles, and has supplied the ammunition and targets. More than 50 juveniles have already passed the standards for the insignia "Young Shooter."

Extensive military patriotic work is carried out at the Olenok Club. Quite recently, around a bonfire there was a lively conversation between the children and the war veterans Hero of the Soviet Union M. M. Badyuk, V. M. Myasnikov and A. G. Dobrovolskiy. The juveniles on mopeds made runs to the sites of military glory.

Here is another interesting example. In the microrayon of the settlement of Molodezhnyy, activists from the Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations at the Novocherkassk Order of Lenin Electric Locomotive Building Plant organized a motor club for juveniles. And a leader was found. He was the communist A. Kolomiyets. Now, around 50 juveniles and young persons are studying in the independent Chayka Motor Club. Many of them are also among the "problem youth."

At one time Viktor Goncharov had an unsavory reputation. And in the motor club he did not immediately "shape up." But the desire to learn how to drive a motorcycle well won out. Certainly, the well thought out indoctrinational work in the club played a role. The fellow gradually changed.

He successfully passed his exams and received a license to drive a motorcycle. Now he is working in the housing and utility department of the plant, and for conscientious performance of his duties recently received the first bonus in his life. In the past Viktor Tabunshchikov also had his problems. In going through the "schooling" of the motor club, he also changed for the better. Now Viktor Tabunshchikov is working in the fastening shop and is preparing to join the Komsomol.

Under the Rostov Pedagogical Institute there is a faculty of volunteer professions. It trains organizers of mass defense work. The Leninskiy Rayon DOSAAF committee of Rostov-na-Donu and the DOSAAF committee of the institute have shown concern that the future teachers have a good knowledge of the practical work of the DOSAAF organizations. The students are involved in organizing evening meetings with veterans, trips to the sites of military glory, competitions in the military-technical types of sports and other military patriotic measures. At the STK they also acquire knowledge and skills needed by the volunteer sports instructors, umpires and coaches.

In a word, proceeding from the local conditions, the DOSAAF committees, the STK and the DOSAAF schools of Rostovskaya Oblast have been able to involve the young persons in a necessary and interesting concern. Certainly, here also there are a number of problems and shortcomings in the work with the juveniles. But what has already been done and is being done convincingly affirms the constant desire of the DOSAAF committees and schools to make their contribution to indoctrinating the younger generation. The experience of the DOSAAF members of the Don merits broad dissemination.

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CSO: 1801

FAILURES TO STOP ABUSES IN MOLDAVIAN MOTOR CLUB AIRED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by N. Stepanishchev: "They Have Complained? Close the Club!"]

[Text] In September of last year, the editors of the newspaper received a letter from the Komrat DOSAAF Sports Technical Club [STK] of Moldavia. It was signed by the instructor I. Shtirov, the driver training instructors I. Dechev, P. Novak and B. Petrov. The authors of the letter told of the low labor discipline in the collective, the unseemly actions of certain STK workers, and the improper use of training equipment. In particular, it was mentioned that the deputy chief of the club P. Zhekov used the training vehicle for entire days for personal chores.

Certainly the warning was alarming. The editors sent a copy of this letter to the chairman of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Shmarov, with a request to check out the facts and to inform the authors of the letter and the editors of the measures taken.

What happened subsequently? The Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee has kept quiet. The editors of the newspaper have received a second letter from the Komrat STK. It stated that workers from the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, N. Ovadenko and M. Boltnev, had visited the club. However, after their visit, no measures were taken to improve the situation in the STK.

Moreover, the situation had deteriorated. Thus, unknown persons had stolen from the club two engines for GAZ-51 vehicles. The deputy chief of the STK, Comrade P. Zhekov, had continued to drive about in the Moskvich-412. While intoxicated, he had hit a post and damaged the vehicle. The authors of the letter with pain in their hearts requested help in putting the club in proper order.

The editors of the newspaper again turned to the chairman of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Shmarov.

And what do you think? The Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee took immediate measures, brought the club into line and sent a reply to the editors? In no way! The Moldavian DOSAAF leaders were in no hurry to investigate the situation at the STK and send back a reply to the editors. The Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee had to be telephoned and reminded of the complaints from Komrat. The staff workers of the DOSAAF Central Committee, Comrade I. Selivanov, came to the phone. He assured us that a reply would be sent to the editors on the complaints from the STK.

In February 1977, the editors, finally, received an official reply from the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee. And what did it state? It turns out that the facts given in the complaints "partially occurred." But after this, if it can be so put, semiadmission of shortcomings there came clarifications. Let us quote these places from the reply of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee:

"...Thus, as a result of poor leadership of the club by the former deputy chief of the club P. Zhekov, two GAZ-51 engines requiring a major overhaul were removed by unknown persons from the territory of the club.... During work as deputy chief of the club, Comrade Zhekov, according to the book-keeping data, drove the Moskvich-412 9,000 km, and not 22,000, and had received in the gasoline subaccount not 4 tons but 1,335 liters."

The authors of the letters, purportedly, were not correct. Zhekov had driven not 22,000 but only 9,000 km. And this is a detail! The fact that the Moskvich-412 had not been used for training purposes evidently did not alarm the workers of the DOSAAF Central Committee.

Now about the motors. Yes, they were actually stolen. But they required a major overhaul(!). This is the implication of the official reply from the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee.

But let us read further:

"...In the club collective, abnormal relationships developed between the club leadership and the faculty. V. Yularzhi who was newly appointed as the club chief could not handle his duties. All of this led to a situation where labor discipline declined sharply in the club and the level of training and indoctrinational work fell. No one was concerned with improving the training facilities."

This was the real truth. Precisely this had been mentioned by the STK workers I. Shtirov, I. Dechev, P. Novak and B. Petrov. But what did the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee do?

The reply to the editors states the following:

"Considering the increased demands upon the quality of training the specialists and the unsatisfactory training facilities of the club, by a

decree of the Presidium of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, as of 31 January 1977, the Komrat STK is to be temporarily closed until the creation of the necessary training facilities."

There it is. They have decided to close down the club. And in a single sweep they would settle all of the problems which had been raised by the STK workers.

In the reply to the editors, there was not a single word about what specific help would be provided to the club by the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, and what had been done by the republic DOSAAF Central Committee for creating the proper training facilities in the sports training organization, for improving the training methods, indoctrinal work with the instructors and driving trainers, and so forth.

To close the club is an easy way out. But one might ask how will the city and rayon get by without the STK as a basis for mass defense, training and sports work? Even temporarily? Who will train the basic mass of technical specialists, and develop the military-technical types of sports in the rayon? The primary organizations of the enterprises and farms are clearly incapable of this by themselves.

The decision of the Presidium of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee of 31 January 1977 runs counter to the demands of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress. The congress obliged the DOSAAF committees to make rational use of the possibilities of the STK in the aim of broadening and improving the training of specialists for the national economy. The resolution of the congress on the accountability report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee states:

"To improve the work of the STK as support points for developing the military-technical types of sports, and to improve their staff and organizational structure and physical plant."

We have basically described how this decision of the congress is being carried out in Moldavia. But that is still not the end of the tale. Recently the editors again received a letter from Komrat.

"Dear Editors! We thought that the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee would help us eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the club, but the reverse has happened. A commission headed by I. Sukhorukov visited us. Again all the facts given by us in the letter to the editors were affirmed. A meeting was held in the club. I. Sukhorukov and M. Boltnev assured us that they would help eliminate the shortcomings and introduce exemplary order in the club.

"We believed them and began to work. From the surrounding villages we gathered a group of third-class drivers, a group of motorcyclists, and a group of passenger car drivers, and began lessons. But on the 1st of

February we were suddenly informed that by a decision of the Presidium of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, the STK was to be closed. We were returned our labor booklets and received 2 week's wages, and told to fend for ourselves.

"It is disgraceful to receive such a 'gift' in honor of the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF. We organized the club back in 1965, and have worked as many years in it. And now everything has been undone. Please advise us what we should do now."

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CSO: 1801

EDITORIAL URGES USE OF TRAINING DEVICES IN DOSAAF SCHOOLS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Technical Devices in Training Practices"]

[Text] The DOSAAF schools are at the height of the training year. The students, under the leadership of the instructors and trainers, are enthusiastically studying the technical specialties, and are preparing thoroughly for military service. The socialist competition has spread widely among the inductees and their mentors. Daily, in adding to the successes in training and indoctrinating the future soldiers, the collectives of the training organizations are endeavoring to properly celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

An unceasing search for the ways to further improve the organization and quality of the exercises, greater attention to the practical training of the inductees, and the struggle for the effective fulfillment of the training plans and programs are a characteristic feature in today's life of the DOSAAF schools.

The instructors and trainers are presently working particularly hard. And this is understandable. The demands placed upon the training of specialists for the army and navy are constantly increasing. The pedagogues must instill in the young men high military morale qualities, and train them to operate skillfully and dependably the various machines, units, instruments and devices. The task is complicated by the fact that a large amount of knowledge must be given to the trainees in a short period of time. How can the exercises be made productive and a maximum return achieved from each training minute?

The solution to the problem depends upon many conditions in the work of the school and the instructor. Practice, for example, shows that it is possible to achieve a significant gain in time, to influence the emotions of the students and cause vivid impressions in them, in using modern technical training devices in the exercises such as movies, radio, TV, sound recording and reproducing equipment, programmed devices, all sorts of

trainers, and so forth. With good reason the Resolution of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress on the Accountability Report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee stated: "...To more widely introduce in the training process progressive methods and technical training devices, and to make able use of scientific recommendations and advanced experience for this...."

Many of our leading training organizations have followed precisely this path to great achievements in training the specialists. For example, take the Volzhskiy Motor Vehicle School. Here they widely and skillfully use various technical training devices in the exercises such as movies, film strips, sound recordings, electrified "check yourself" stands, and all sorts of monitoring devices. The classroom for the rules and principles of driving safety has been equipped with a programmed device. Here also there is a TV receiving and transmitting unit. The receiving camera projects on the TV screen a "living" city street with pedestrians and various means of transport.

The motor vehicle school also has a classroom of electronic trainers in which training films with sound accompaniment are shown during the "trip." On the individual or group screens, various traffic situations are reproduced. At the driving grounds on a special tower there is a radio, and on the training vehicles, receivers. This makes it possible for the senior instructor to direct the driving exercises by radio.

A great deal is being done to introduce modern technical training devices into practice in the Taganrog and Vitebsk motor vehicle schools, at the Brest Technical School, the Zhdanov and Moscow naval schools, and other DOSAAF training organizations. As a result, the work of the pedagogues is made easier and time is saved. The exercises in these collectives are highly effective. The students gain a visual notion of the design and operation of various systems, mechanisms and equipment. Special trainers help the young persons acquire the necessary practical skills, and various testing devices make it possible to independently test and reinforce knowledge.

But, unfortunately, in individual DOSAAF training organizations there is little interest in progressive methods and technical training devices. The Otradnyy Motor Vehicle School in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast can serve as substantiation of this. Here there is neither programmed equipment, automatic and testing devices nor trainers. The school lacks even rudimentary electrified and operating visual aids. The training of the operators of diesel vehicles is carried out according to the old methods.

There is no need to show that such a situation cannot be tolerated. In our times, when the demands placed upon the training of specialists for the army and navy are constantly growing, and the effectiveness and quality of the training process have been put in the forefront, an instructor or trainer cannot be likened to an artisan or teach people in a primitive manner. The duty of the party organizations and the leaders of the DOSAAF

schools and committees is to make certain that the pedagogues have a good knowledge of the most recent technical training devices, the method of using them, and be familiar with safety equipment in operating motion picture projectors, trainers, all sorts of simulators, automatic devices, and so forth.

As is known, the technical devices for the mass training and testing of knowledge merely help the pedagogues conduct the exercises more effectively. Certain of them are capable of modeling the processes occurring in the equipment and assemblies. In possessing "feedback," within a few seconds they can record and automatically analyze the actions of the trainees, disclose mistakes and suggest correct solutions.

Unfortunately, in some places instances are encountered where individual instructors, in preparing for exercises, do not give any thought to what films or film strips should be shown to the students or in what sequence. At times a lively narration by the instructor is replaced by the showing of a training film. The use of various technical devices in lessons is sometimes not justified from the educational standpoint.

One must not proceed in this manner. The sound recording, films or film strips should merely reinforce or illustrate the narration of the exercise leader. For this purpose it is possible to successfully use film fragments, film strips, or project individual photographs, drawings, diagrams, texts and so forth. It is recommended that the training films be shown completely during the hours of self-preparation, as an elective.

The instructors and trainers from their own experience are aware that the skillful use of all sorts of modern technical training devices in the exercises is the most vulnerable aspect of their pedagogical activity. This is why it is essential to constantly study the procedures for using training equipment in the lessons at the leading DOSAAF schools, and introduce this creatively in one's practice. The rationalizers and inventors of the training organizations must be more widely involved in developing simple trainers, simulators, testing devices and in equipping the automated classrooms, and the experience of training the inductees using modern technical devices must be actively disseminated among the instructors and trainers.

This is one of the most important conditions for improving the quality of the technical specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces.

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CSO: 1801

IMPROVEMENT IN DOSAAF AUDITING PRACTICES DEMANDED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern and Attention to the Auditing Commissions"]

[Text] The Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has heard the report of the chairman of the Orenburgskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, Yu. V. Mashkov, "On the Work of the Orenburgskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee in Directing the Auditing Commissions of the Primary, Rayon and City DOSAAF Organizations and the Activities of the Oblast DOSAAF Auditing Commission."

In its decree, the bureau of the presidium has pointed out that the obkom has somewhat improved leadership over its subordinate commissions. In the course of the reports and elections, the qualitative aspect of their membership was improved. The obkom has periodically held seminars for the chairmen of the auditing commissions and has provided them with practical aid. The oblast auditing commission organizes its work in accord with the requirements of the DOSAAF Charter and the Regulation Governing the USSR DOSAAF Auditing Commissions. Its annual plans provide for the auditing of the obkom and its subordinate organizations. The results of the audits, as a rule, are reviewed at the presidiums of the obkom, and specific measures are taken from the auditing statements.

At the same time, the Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee indicated to the Orenburgskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee serious shortcomings in leading the inferior auditing commissions. The rayon and city auditing commissions still poorly exercise control over the financial and economic activities of the committees.

In being present on the spot, the regular workers of the oblast committee have not established contact with the auditing commissions, and do not involve them in inspecting the training organizations, the STK [sports technical club], and production shops. A majority of the commissions in the rayons and towns of the oblast are small, and this does not make it possible for them to organize their work efficiently.

The Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee also noted that the oblast auditing commission goes little into the financial-economic and economic accountability activities of the organizations under the obkom, and does not work to carry out its recommendations for eliminating the detected shortcomings. The oblast and many of the rayon and city DOSAAF auditing commissions do not exercise systematic control over the strict fulfillment by the committees of the requirements of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 12 April 1968 "On the Procedure for Examining Proposals, Statements and Complaints from Citizens," as well as the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee of 30 May 1968 and 27 May 1976. The auditing commissions in their practical work do not sufficiently establish contact with the people's control posts and groups.

In its decree, the Bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee demanded that the oblast DOSAAF committee and all the DOSAAF auditing commissions eliminate the existing shortcomings in their work. The DOSAAF obkom must improve the level of mass organizational work with the chairmen and members of the auditing commissions of the inferior organizations, organize systematic training for them, as well as generalize and broadly propagandize the experience of the leading auditing commissions. From the statements of audits carried out, specific measures must be effectively taken, their results must be publicized, and the persons who have violated financial and estimating discipline must be strictly punished.

The oblast, rayon and city auditing commissions must strengthen the struggle to eradicate waste, embezzlement of money and materials, using various forms of control for these purposes such as planned and surprise document audits, and checks on the presence and safekeeping of money, materials, property, and the state of accounting and reporting. Sectorial specialists from the DOSAAF activists as well as the people's control posts and groups must be more widely involved in auditing financial and economic activities.

The decree of the Bureau of the Presidium of the DOSAAF Central Committee also obliges the DOSAAF central committees of the Union republics, the DOSAAF kraykoms and obkoms to review the question of the leadership of the auditing commissions, and to plan and implement measures to improve their activities. It was recommended that the republic, kray and oblast auditing commissions at their sessions discuss the state of control and auditing work, considering the requirements of the Statute Governing the USSR DOSAAF Auditing Commissions, and to plan and implement measures to improve this work.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF LOTTERY: OPERATIONS AND BENEFITS

Lottery Operations in the Ukraine

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by A. Golodnyak, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee, Kiev: "An Organizing Style"]

[Text] The DOSAAF lotteries are very popular in the Ukraine. The money received from them makes it possible to improve the physical plant of DOSAAF, to better the mass defense and sports work, and improve the training of the youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces. In purchasing lottery tickets, the Soviet people make a contribution to further strengthening the defense capability of the motherland. At the same time, they become the possessors of valuable winnings.

Under the leadership of the party and soviet bodies, the DOSAAF committees, training and sports organizations in the Ukraine are improving the forms and methods of holding the lottery. Due to this, the republic organization each year fulfills the plan for the sale of lottery tickets ahead of time, while many of the rayon and city collectives sell them out in 2-3 months after receiving them.

The successes do not come about spontaneously. They are the result of great organizational and mass work by the primary, sports and training organizations, the staff workers of the committees and the volunteer sellers.

Recently, the oblast and rayon DOSAAF committees have strengthened organizational work directly in the primary and training organizations. Any inspection or any form of work without fail is linked here with studying the situation on the spot and providing practical aid to the ticket sellers.

The republic DOSAAF Central Committee has begun to pay more attention to the embezzlement and wasting of funds received from the lottery. Regularly at the sessions of the presidium of the DOSAAF Central Committee, the chairman of the obkoms and raykoms are heard on the questions of improving control and auditing work, and strengthening the struggle against embezzlement.

We endeavor to make certain that everyone who organizes the lottery work and exercises control is himself thoroughly aware of the guiding documents.

In this area, the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee has done definite work. We commenced it with the coworkers of our staff. The department of mass organizational work and military patriotic propaganda prepared a memorandum which described in detail how control must be organized and help given to the oblast, city and rayon committees, to the primary, training and sports organizations.

Each worker from the staff of the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee in going on an official trip must now call on the lottery group and learn how lottery ticket sales are going in those organizations where he has been sent. After returning from the trip, he provides information on the situation. Such a system helps us to promptly disclose shortcomings and to effectively take the necessary measures.

For instructing and training the staff workers as well as the activists in practical lottery skills, we use such a form as special exercises at the inter-republic courses for the retraining of the DOSAAF leadership. Each year up to 500 chairman of the raykoms and major primary organizations undergo training in the courses and at their affiliates.

In discussing the specific examples from practical work, we focus attention not only on a number of organizational questions, but also on propaganda and advertising work. Unfortunately, this still does not fully conform to modern needs. At times the posters, filmstrips, booklets and other products are dull and inexpressive.

We are working with the author collectives, we are helping them and are carefully discussing the final product at the artistic councils.

Due to these practices recently we have markedly improved the situation. In the oblast, 20 attractive posters, several successfull filmstrips and films on the lottery have been issued. For example, good experience has been acquired at the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast organization. Recently here they have issued the posters "Where the Funds From the Lottery Go," "The Lotteries of the USSR DOSAAF," and "Let Us Strengthen the Defense Capability of the Motherland." Jointly with the oblast TV, the DOSAAF obkom has produced and periodically transmits over the air the advertising filmstrip "Everyone Gains."

The Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee is preparing to publish the book "Lottery DOSAAF" [The DOSAAF Lottery]. It will be a good aid for the volunteers and regular workers.

In 1977 we have planned to make a color two-part documentary film "With the Funds of the DOSAAF Lottery." It will tell how the physical plant in the republic has been created from lottery funds. Colored frames will tell about the DOSAAF installations built in Kiev, Khmel'nitskiy, Zhdanov, Khar'kov, Donetsk and many other cities and rayon centers.

For encouraging the lottery activists, souvenirs have been manufactured with the inscription "For the DOSAAF Activists," and emblems "Lottery Sales Activists."

Over the last 10 years, the republic DOSAAF organization has received 23.7 million rubles of income from the lottery, and 18 million have been spent on construction. With these funds alone, more than 90 houses of military-technical instruction and scores of schools and training centers have been built.

The DOSAAF activists and regular workers of the republic, having begun the competition to successfull the decisions of the Eighth DOSAAF Congress, will attain new successes in all their activities, including in improving organizational work in holding the DOSAAF lottery.

Lottery Revenue Application

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Apr 77 p 3

[Unattributed review of letters: "Everyone Gains"]

[Text] In the DOSAAF lottery, all its participants gain. Even if the ticket number is "not a winner," one must not be disappointed. In purchasing the tickets, we are first of all endeavoring to make our contribution to strengthening the defense capability of the country.

With the income received from the lottery, they build houses of military-technical training, shooting ranges, driving courses and aquatic facilities. The strengthening of the physical plant of the DOSAAF collectives makes it possible to achieve a further development of mass defense work and to further the military technical types of sports.

Here is what our readers have to say about this. A. Gayvoronskiy writes that in Dnepropetrovskaya oblast, the income of the lottery has been used to erect 12 DOSAAF training buildings and several garages and driving grounds. At present at the oblast center a combined technical school is being built with a cost of around 1.5 million rubles. Last year the workers of the oblast won many cars, motorcycles, cameras, boats, and so forth.

A. Akhmedov wrote us from Baku about the great popularity of the lottery, and how the public willingly purchases tickets. All the tickets of the first round of the 1977 DOSAAF lottery were successfully sold in the Fizulinskiy and Astarinskiy rayon DOSAAF organizations, as well as at the Nakhichevan' motor vehicle and Baku technical schools and the Apsheronsk Technical Sports Club. In the republic, buildings for schools, STK [sports shooting clubs], shooting ranges and garages are being built.

More than a year ago in the capital of the Tatar ASSR, Kazan', the 5- and 7-story buildings of the joint technical school went into use. They housed the motor vehicle school, the air sports and technical sports clubs. The

shooting range has also become part of the complex. The joint technical school is a training center with spacious classrooms and labs, a library and an auditorium with 350 places.

The military leader of the Luslyumovskiy Secondary School M. Fatkhullin, has noted with great satisfaction that the Tatarskaya Oblast DOSAAF Organization has been victorious in the socialist competition for the results of last year. And this is no accident. With the funds received from the lottery, the houses of military technical training and the buildings of the technical sports clubs are being erected in the towns and settlements of the republic.

"The lottery is very popular in the villages," writes M. Fatkhullin. "For example, in our school the tickets are sold out, as a rule, in 2-3 days."

The chairman of the DOSAAF committee at the Serdobsk Machine Building Plant, V. Khramtsov, writes that the primary organization sold 1000 rubles worth of tickets more than was indicated in the pledges.

"Our tickets do not lie idle," said the head of the volunteer department of the Vyshgorodskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee in Kiev Oblast, I. Zelenin, in a letter sent to the editors. "Last year the ticket holders won motorcycles with a sidecar, radio receivers, bicycles, cameras and watches. But not only this is important for us. The main thing is that in the DOSAAF collectives, year after year the physical plant is strengthened and the military patriotic indoctrination of the workers is improved."

The mail to the editors shows that the activists, in selling the lottery tickets, tell of the aims and tasks of DOSAAF. This was written about to us by G. Dzhiyev from Osetia, S. Travkin from Ryazanskaya Oblast, A. Gorbunov from Moscow, L. Sukhanov from Chitinskaya Oblast, L. Gres' from Donetsk, F. Bayramov from Azerbaydzhan, and G. Molodtsov from Volzhskiy in Volgogradskaya Oblast.

In the town of Volzhskiy, the building of the motor vehicle school with a garage and driving grounds have been built. The classrooms are excellently equipped including electronic trainers.

In selling the tickets, the DOSAAF activists, both in Volzhskiy as well as in the other towns and cities of the oblast, explain where the income received from the lottery goes. For example, in Volgograd they are building a joint DOSAAF technical school. It will have four modern buildings which are rising on the tall bank of the Volga.

And not only on the Volga. A. Safonov writes from Volgograd that in Volgogradskaya Oblast, 23 projects have been built with the income of the DOSAAF lottery.

Yes, everyone wins in the DOSAAF lottery.

ACTION REPORTS ON PREVIOUSLY NOTED DOSAAF DEFICIENCIES

Corrective Action in Dushanbe DOSAAF Technical School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 77 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Measures Have Been Taken"]

[Text] At the end of last year the editors received several concerned letters from the Dushanbe DOSAAF Technical School, and which described serious violations of the training process and the unworthy conduct of certain workers in this training organization. Our correspondent E. Avanesov visited the school. As a result, in the newspaper a critical article "It is Time to Use Powers..." appeared and this was published on 9 January 1977.

As we were informed by the chairman of the Tadzhik DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Mamadov, the facts given in the materials were completely affirmed. The correspondence was discussed at a general meeting of the collective of the technical school, as well as in all the training organizations of the republic DOSAAF.

From the critical article in the newspaper, at the school measures had been worked out aimed at improving the educational, indoctrinal, defense and mass sports work, as well as bettering the physical plant. For unsatisfactory performance of service duties, the deputy chiefs of the school P. Anokhin and G. Raspayev were relieved of their positions.

The question of the situation at the Dushanbe Technical School was examined at the bureau of the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. A special decree was approved on this question. Certain leaders received strict reprimands. Thus, the chairman of the Tadzhik DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Mamadov, was reprimanded for the insufficient leadership over the training of specialists for the Armed Forces. A strict reprimand was handed down to the deputy chairman for military technical training, A. Kovalev, for poor leadership and weak control over the organization of the training process at the Dushanbe Technical School, and for low exactingness on the leaders of the subordinate training organizations.

The chief of the technical school, V. Semenov, was relieved of his position for flagrant violations of labor discipline in the school, for low exactingness on subordinates and personal lack of discipline.

Corrective Action in Orelstroy

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 77 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Disorder Rectified"]

[Text] This was the title of a critical article published on 12 January 1977 in the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT. As we were informed by the chairman of the Orlovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, V. Svetkin, the article was discussed at a meeting of the workers of the Orelskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee jointly with the chairmen of the city and Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon DOSAAF committees.

At the meeting, measures were worked out to strengthen the material and technical facilities of the DOSAAF organization at Orelstroy [Orel Construction Trust]. Here a storeroom for weapons has already been equipped. Recently a commission headed by the deputy chairman of the Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon Executive Committee accepted for use a shooting range and issued a permit for the acquisition of weapons. The DOSAAF obkom has issued 3 TOZ-12 rifles, one "Ural" target rifle, and one BI-4 rifle. Two shells were issued for the rowing section.

The city and rayon DOSAAF committees assumed control over the creation of the physical plant at the Orelstroy DOSAAF organization. In the near future, they plan to open a technical sports club here.

Corrective Action in Orenburgskaya Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 77 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Successes and Failures"]

[Text] This was the name of an article published in the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 22 December 1976. As we were informed by the deputy chairman of the Orenburgskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, A. Klyushin, it was discussed at the presidium of the Leninskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee. The critical comments were recognized as valid. The DOSAAF raykom drew up a plan to eliminate the shortcomings and to strengthen the physical plant of the primary DOSAAF organization. Certain points of the plan have already been carried out. A 25-meter shooting range has been completely overhauled at the city medical school. At the pedagogical institute, two auditoriums have been set aside for technical classrooms. The party committee of the Orenburg Gas Industry Association has approved a decision to create a joint primary DOSAAF organization.

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SUBMARINE COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by Ye. Mesyatsev: "Only Waves Above Us"]

[Text] The first through the hatch was the signalman. He dropped down the narrow ladder from the bridge to the control position, carrying his binoculars. After the signalman, Popov also disappeared through the hatch. Pulling over the heavy steel lid after him, he heard, suddenly, the diesels fall silent as if choked with water.

"Take on ballast! Boatswain, dive to 30 meters! Trim 8 degrees to the bow! Side engines slow ahead!" shouted the watch officer.

And in the compartments, things rustled and whistled as the main ballast tanks were filling with water.

Capt 2d Rank Viktor Stepanovich Popov led me to his quarters, a tiny cabin of the submarine commander. Here he took off his warm "pea coat", and cap, and put on a forage cap with trim that was turning green. The clock in the commander's cabin showed 0820 hours.

"A minute after 300 we will be in place," said Popov quietly, leaning over the chart.

"There we will meet them," he pointed with a pencil in the blue of the sea....

Thus, we had 5 hours ahead of us. There was time to talk.

"Viktor Stepanovich, as a submariner, what class of surface vessels do you consider as your assistant?"

"The ASW vessels and naval aviation."

"And who is your most dangerous enemy?"

"The ASW submarines."

"Why?"

"Under water you can hear the enemy more quickly, and hence prepare sooner for the attack. This is the essential advantage of submarines over the most modern combat surface vessels."

"Thus antisub defense is one of the most important missions of the ships!"

"Undoubtedly. Why? I will try to explain this briefly. Seawater in essence is impermeable for electromagnetic waves which are used by all modern radar detection systems. Seawater almost completely absorbs the other types of radiation as well. In order to find a submarine, advanced hydroacoustical gear is needed. But the speed of sound in water depends upon the state of the medium, that is, the density of the seawater, its salinity and temperature. For example, the sound waves, like light waves, are refracted when they pass through layers of varying density. Here so-called 'shadows' are formed where the sound waves virtually do not spread. Consequently, in order to find a submarine, the crew of a surface vessel should know where, at what depth, such a reflecting layer was formed.

"The 'temperature shift layer,' a phenomenon in the depths of the ocean when uneven temperatured layers of water reflect back the sound waves, greatly impedes the ASW search ships.

"In addition, the sonar operators are frequently hindered by schools of fish, a pod of whales or dolphins and other marine animals.

"I have described certain difficulties in antisubmarine defense. I said this for the submariners possess significant advantages over the sailors sailing on the surface.

"For us it is easier, as I have already said, to hear a surface vessel, to determine from its noise the size, speed and direction of travel. On a submarine, everything is literally at one's fingertips: automatic recordings of water temperature, salinity and density. We can determine more quickly than the surface vessels the dimensions of the protective layer, drop under it and take up a position advantageous for our attack."

"Viktor Stepanovich, without special devices is it possible to hear a surface vessel on a sub?"

"It does happen, particularly when such a ship is searching for us. The sonar station of the ship sends out sound pulses of such strength that is seems to us that someone is tapping on the sub's hull with a light hammer...."

"What dangers await a submariner in peacetime?"

"A depth greater than the calculated. In this instance, the very strong hull of the submarine cannot endure the gigantic pressure of the water. An example of this was the loss of the American submarines "Thresher" and "Scorpion." Also dangerous are icebergs, particularly their low-hanging underwater part which, as is known, is often significantly larger than what is seen on the surface.

"And what rescue devices do the submariners possess?"

"Special equipment and suits by which it is possible to ascend from a great depth. Moreover, there are various means of communications. They help the submariners in quickly establishing their coordinates and the reasons of the emergency, in a word, all that is required for repairing or lifting the sub. And, finally, special rescue ships are ready to come to our aid immediately....

The steward brings us a real navy tea (strong and tart), biscuit, butter, cheese and a very tasty appetizer, as it was breakfast time. A sudden thought. On the submarine there is breakfast, lunch and dinner, the cleaning up of the cabins and the equipment.... Where do the waste products of the kitchen and the rubbish go?

Popov: On the sub there is a special device by which all of the rubbish is ejected overboard. In truth, we must make certain that the empty tin cans are thoroughly punctured."

"Why?"

"In order that they do not rise to the surface. Certainly a great deal can be learned from the tin cans, and most importantly we are disclosing ourself and violating the principle of submarine sailing, concealment.... The fulfillment of the mission is aborted.... Incidentally, we did not think up the sinking of the tin cans. Even in the war of 1914-1918, the submariners were taught to carefully watch such details...."

"On your submarine there are long-range self-homing torpedoes. What principles underlie their operation?"

"In the housing of such a torpedo there are devices which can independently seek out a target and follow it. For this reason a modern submarine can fire torpedoes from virtually any position."

"Our sailors are renowned for openness, poeticness and the romance of the seas. But, of course, their most imperative command is bravery, endurance and valor...."

"The situation surrounding the sailor requires this, and his somewhat unusual manner of thinking. There are the dangers and alerts at sea, thoughts of dear ones on the shore, and at the best moments, a feeling of one's inner superiority over the forces of nature and over those for whom this is unknown. Poetry embellishes the life of a sailor while romance prevents the soul and feelings from becoming callous...."

"Viktor Setpanovich, how did you get into the navy?"

"At the age of twelve, my father took me to visit my grandfather on the shore of the Azov Sea. My first impression was a lot of water and that was it.... I returned to my village and met a neighbor who had been a sailor in the Black Sea Fleet. He was simply crazy over fighting ships and was constantly saying that 'there was nothing righter or wiser in the world than the sailors'...."

"Do you agree?"

"And how.... I began reading books about the navy such as K. Stanyukovich and L. Sobolev.... In 1955, upon a Komsomol assignment, I went to naval school in Sevastopol'. I completed it 4 years later, and was assigned to the cruiser 'Aleksandr Nevskiy,' and then to the submarines."

"What, in your opinion, should the young people learn first?"

"A job. Anything can happen in life. A pilot flies as long as he is healthy, an artist draws as long as his eye is good and his hand is firm, a musician plays as long as he can hear the notes.... It is essential to master two or three professions in order to survive...."

"What human qualities do you value the most?"

"Honesty, courage and a sense of humor."

"You are in command of a complicated combat ship, and you are still rather young. Are you satisfied with your career?"

"Certainly, my service is not an indicator, and a career, of course, in the best sense of it, is an ascent in service and this is equally aided by tenacity, honesty, knowledge, loyalty to principles, firmness of will and character. I did not begin service as a submariner all at once, and this took up priceless time. I am now 38 years old. This is no longer youth. Among my comrades there are those who are still under 30, but they command the same vessels as myself. That is a career!..."

The voice in the ship's loudspeaker sounded like a blow:

"Control position! Two targets to port 35 degrees!"

Popov was gone.

"Combat alert! Torpedo attack!"

I ran to the first bow compartment of the submarine.

There was Popov's voice: "Torpedoes, stand by!"

He was now standing by the periscope measuring and checking....

"Give the bearing... range of target... speed...."

The hands of the torpedo men flashed, the gates were closed and everything was ready....

"Torpedoes... fire!"

A jolt in the chest, the whistle of air and water in the tanks: the submarine freed of the torpedoes instantly took on ballast, and quickly leveled out.

At the control position Popov permitted me to look in the eyepiece of the periscope.

Far in the distance on the horizon were two minute points, the "enemy" ships. I looked questioningly at the commander: had our salvo hit?

"And where did they disappear?" answered the captain second rank, smiling.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAF AUTOMOTIVE SCHOOL SHORTCOMINGS CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by I. Senetskaya, special correspondent of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, from Shuya, Ivanovskaya Oblast: "The First...Among the Last"]

[Text] The DOSAAF motor vehicle school in Shuya has been in existence for around three decades. At one time it was among the leaders. It had been in winning places and had been given decorations. Certain DOSAAF training organizations of Ivanovskaya Oblast at that time still did not have a strong physical plant or suitable quarters, while the Shuya school possessed good conditions for training technical specialists. It employed experienced teachers and driving trainers.

"At out school courses were held for all the oblast schools, and people visited us for our experience and to learn from us," they recalled at the school.

Yes, they were praised, awarded, and, we assume, not without reason. But over the years the situation in the DOSAAF schools of Ivanovskaya Oblast changed. The once lagging training organizations began to increase their activities. New, just created schools began to make rapid progress. More and more they left the Shuya school behind. Ultimately it held a firm last place for all the indicators.

Life goes on. And only at the Shuya school did it seem that the pace of life slowed down to a snail's pace. In the DOSAAF schools of the country, the most recent achievements of pedagogical science began to be more and more widely introduced. Technical and programed teaching devices became a permanent feature in the training process. But here they taught the students in the old way with lessons being given as they had 5 or 10 years ago.

The motor vehicle school was not poorly equipped with visual aids and training equipment. Here they have a sufficient number of new makes of vehicles. In the theoretical classrooms there are working electrified models for a number of the systems of factory-produced motor vehicles. In truth, as it was discovered, these models quickly lose their "electrification," since there are no transformers for them.

And how is the school improving the training facilities using its own forces? In recent years, not a single working electrified stand was developed in the training organization, although this was envisaged in the plans. In truth, there was an attempt to design a stand for "battery ignition." But the idea was not carried out.

In January of this year, the Shuya motor vehicle school was inspected by a commission from the Ivanovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. It noted that the improvement in the training facilities was being carried out extremely slowly here. As a result the facilities could not handle exercises with the students under the altered program. In particular, in the classroom for the technical maintenance of motor vehicles, the required number of work areas had not been equipped. The set of tools and instructional charts existed for just one work area. The training vehicles were rusty and dirty. The classroom was not equipped with a vent for exhausts. Because of this the motors could not be started. Of the four motors, three were of obsolete design, and the new GAZ-53 engine was in the process of being assembled.

At present they are not even thinking of introducing recent technical training devices at Shuya. In the plan for improving the training facilities during the 1976-1977 training year, there is not even a hint of this. And the socialist pledges of the collective of the training organization at one time stated: "To widely introduce into practice technical and programmed training devices...." As of now the instructors are "armed" with just one "Shkol'nik" movie projector, and this has burned out tubes.

"The equipping of the classrooms at the Shuya school with everything required as yet is just 'satisfactory'," noted the chairman of the Ivanovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, V. Tarasov. "The collective is slow in responding to anything new or advanced...."

Let us admit that the improvement of the training facilities in the school does entail certain difficulties. Here in fact it is crowded as there is not enough training space. But why has the procedural work with the instructors and driving trainers been neglected?

In the spring of 1975, a commission from the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District graded the Shuya Motor Vehicle School as "unsatisfactory" for training specialists for the Armed Forces. Among the other reasons, mention was made of the insufficient attention to the questions of improving the educational skills of the faculty, and the introduction of technical and programmed training devices in the teaching process. It was also noted that at the school there are few demonstration exercises, and procedural studies are rarely drawn up for the various subjects of the training program.

What conclusions were drawn in the collective? The chief of the motor vehicle school V. Pushkov and his deputy for training and production affairs A. Savvateyev acquainted us with the plan for procedural work during the current training year. The plan is extensive, but the requirements of the altered training program as yet have not been reflected in it.

All that they could show us in the school was a single procedural study on "Responsibility of a Driver for Violating Traffic Rules" prepared by the instructor Yu. Andreyev. It was impossible to detect any "traces" of conducting instructional-procedural and demonstration exercises.

Here is the "model" for the organizing of one of the procedural measures, an open exercise conducted by the instructor G. Korobtsov. Aside from the chief of the school V. Pushkov and his deputy for training and production affairs A. Fedoseyev (presently dismissed from the school), not a single instructor attended this "open" exercise. And it was poorly prepared. G. Korobtsov did not even have a plan for the exercise. The purposelessness of such a training measure was clear from the very outset. But the exercise was still held. And the head of the school gave it a good grade.

We talked with the instructors of the Shuya school, and were interested in how they prepared for the exercises. It turned out that none of them compiled an outlined plan or procedural studies for the training subjects. The only thing they brought to class was a primitive plan of the exercise. The instructor Yu. Andreyev who on that day conducted a lesson on the subject "The Design of Lighting Instruments," had two plans. One of them had been compiled...4 years ago. His colleague Ye. Potyagalov did not submit a single plan for the conducted exercises to the leadership of the school. Even the instructor G. Kukharkin who had worked at the school for 23 years and who for a long time was the deputy chief for training and production affairs, was against the compiling of outline plans.

Why do such omissions occur? First of all, as a result of the irresponsible attitude on the part of the instructors to the assigned job. But the chief of the school and his deputy for training and production affairs are little concerned with the training process, they rarely attend the exercises, and do not provide effective control over the preparation of the instructors for the exercises.

The sessions of the pedagogical council could become a good form of procedural training and for the exchange of advanced experience in the training and indoctrination of the inductees. But this has not been the case. For the very simple reason that the sessions of the pedagogical councils in the Shuya school are rarely held and they are poorly prepared for.

Along with the senior instructor of the DOSAAF obkom, A. Mol'kov, I attended a pedagogical with the following agenda: "Improving the organization and procedure for the theoretical and practical instruction and communist indoctrination of the students." The subject was important, and doubly so for the Shuya school.

How was the session of the pedagogical council held? The deputy chief for training and production affairs, A. Savvateyev, attempted to describe the work methods of each school instructor, but he was unable to make a thorough analysis. And this is understandable as he had worked in the school for less than a month. It might be expected that he would be backed up by the leader

of the training organization. But this was not the case. The reasons for the lag in the training organization and the failures in work were not brought out. The pedagogical council did not outline specific ways for eliminating the shortcomings.

All of these omissions told negatively on the quality of training for the technical specialists of the Armed Forces. There is no need to show that their rapid elimination is an urgent task of the day.

The state of affairs at the Shuya school is well known to the Ivanovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. The DOSAAF obkom has repeatedly inspected the work of the training organization and discussed the activities of the school collective at sessions of the committee presidium. The deputy chief of the school for training and production affairs, A. Fedoseyev, was released from his position, while the chief of the motor vehicle school, V. Pushkov, was severely reprimanded.

However there has been no improvement in the organization of the exercises or in improving the physical plant, or procedural work with the instructors and driving trainers. The Shuya Motor Vehicle School as before holds last place among the DOSAAF training organizations in the oblast.

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CSO: 1801

ADMISSIONS FOR DOSAAF AVIATION SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 77 p 4

[Official School Admission Announcements]

[Excerpts] The Volchansk DOSAAF Aviation Pilots School announces admission for the first year.

The school trains instructor pilots for work in the DOSAAF aviation organizations.

It admits young men from 17 (as of 1 May 1977) to 21 years of age, having a secondary education, and fit in terms of state of health for flying.

Period of instruction--3 years.

The competitive entrance exams are held from 1 through 21 August in mathematics (orally), Russian and literature (composition).

Classes commence on 1 September.

School graduates are given the skill of instructor pilot and are issued the national diploma for a specialized secondary education.

Address of school: 312510 Volchansk Khar'kovskaya Oblast, No 1 Frunze Street.

Kaluga DOSAAF Aviation Technical School announces admission for the first course.

The school trains aviation technicians in operating airplanes, helicopters, engines and aviation equipment for aircraft used in the DOSAAF aviation organizations.

The school accepts young men from 17 to 21 years of age, having a secondary education.

Length of instruction--2 years and 9 months.

The competitive exams are held from 1 August through 21 August in mathematics (orally), and Russian and literature (composition).

Classes commence on 1 September.

The school graduates are given the skill of technician for the operation of airplanes, helicopters, aviation engines, a technician for operating aviation equipment of aircraft, and are given a national diploma for a specialized secondary education.

School address: Kaluga, Box 22.

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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Activities in Moscow Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by M. Kovnin, from Podol'sk, Moscow Oblast: "A Direct Link"]

[Text] For Sergey Izosimovich Serga, the chairman of the Podol'sk City DOSAAF Committee, according to the work schedule, Saturday was a day of rest. But he could not sit at home, although the weather lured him to the pine grove.

I found him at work on his day off. Sergey Izosimovich was working out the details of the forthcoming city CD exercises. We struck up a conversation. The war veteran told in detail of the contacts of the DOSAAF committee with the city CD staff.

That the Podol'sk DOSAAF City Committee and the committees of the primary organizations devote a great deal of attention to CD and work in agreement with the CD staffs can be seen from the specific facts. For example, in the rayon a defense activist meeting is held. Invited to it are the leaders of the enterprises, the representatives of the public organizations and the CD and DOSAAF workers. The chairman of the DOSAAF City Committee ordinarily describes what the primary organizations of DOSAAF are doing in the interests of CD, and how the military patriotic indoctrination of the working and student youth and the propagandizing of CD at the enterprises and residential districts are being carried out.

This work is vast and requires daily attention, and would be beyond the capability of just the staff coworkers of the city committee. Here great help is provided by DOSAAF volunteers. Among them are many former military specialists and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, including Maj Gen (Ret) I. Serov who helped organize defense work at the Podol'sk Cable Plant imeni K. Gotval'd and the Chemical Metallurgical Plant, and the Hero of the Soviet Union I. Pokhlebayev who has provided constant aid to the DOSAAF organization of the Machine Building Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. The DOSAAF activist and Hero of Socialist Labor, the lathe operator of this plant, M.

Zakharov, is the reliable assistant of the CD chief of staff of the installation. Not a single exercise is held without his participation.

Not so long ago the skillful work of the young communist and DOSAAF activist A. Dmitriyev, was commended. He often gave lectures on CD at the industrial enterprises, in the institutions and schools of the city.

Useful work is carried out by V. Paramonov at the Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Under the assignment of the plant DOSAAF committee, he takes amateur films at the various CD exercises and competitions, and then shows them to the paramilitary CD formations of the installation.

It would be possible to give many examples of the close contacts between the DOSAAF organizations and the CD staffs in Podol'skiy Rayon. This can also be seen from the exercises. The city and primary DOSAAF organizations have assisted in successfully holding them. Many activists have participated on the various paramilitary formations. In particular, the specialists trained by A. Sukharev in the radio circle under the DOSAAF committee of the Machine Plant imeni Kalinin successfully carried out their duties at the exercise. Here also the vehicle drivers M. Shishkin and F. Bykovskiy who were trained at the DOSAAF motor vehicle school distinguished themselves.

CD Exercises in Poltavskaya Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col (Res) I. Yashan, from the village of Peschanoye, Poltavskaya Oblast: "An Exercise on a Kolkhoz"]

[Text] The signal for introducing general readiness sounded on the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin early in the morning. The CD staff immediately assembled the chief specialists and the commanders of the paramilitary formations. They quickly received the mission and organized its fulfillment.

The personnel of the animal protection team headed by the DOSAAF member O. Besklinskaya quickly set to work. She skillfully organized the work of readying the livestock quarters and creating supplies of feed and water. The plant protection team sealed the warehouses for feed, seed stock and food.

A portion of the equipment operators at this time, under the leadership of V. Sholokh, readied the agricultural equipment and supplies for carrying out veterinary processing of the animals and decontaminating the territory of the farms, warehouses and shops.

One after another the formation commanders and service chiefs reported to the CD chief of the installation that the measures had been fulfilled for protecting the personnel, animals, feed and food. Then came the input: the "enemy" had made a "nuclear strike."

Considering the received intelligence data, the CD chief ordered additional protective measures.

The decontamination group under the leadership of A. Sheberov worked the most earnestly and ably. In using a fire truck, in precise accord with the requirements of the instructions, it quickly carried out decontamination of the territory of the farms and warehouses and the exterior sections of structures. The DOSAAF members M. Lepskaya, N. Koval', Ye. Voloshina, A. Bordyug and other fighters and commanders worked with exceptional teamwork.

The close contact of the DOSAAF committee and the CD staff were apparent in the period of preparing for the exercise, when the most experienced DOSAAF activists were involved as assistant commanders of the paramilitary formations for the tactical instruction of the personnel. The committee chairman I. Yatsina conducted several exercises with the scouts for dosimetric instruments. In the decontamination group, the DOSAAF member A. Ivaninenko worked out the questions of decontamination.

The kolkhoz chairman P. Voloshin in the analysis noted that in all stages of the exercise, the fighters and commanders who were DOSAAF members showed resourcefulness, profound knowledge and practical skills. Thus, under their initiative, a pit was dug as a radiation shelter, and after the exercise this was reequipped as a 50-meter kolkhoz firing range. Now the DOSAAF committee organizes contests here as well as the passing of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] standards for firing a small-caliber rifle.

Activities in Noril'sk

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 77 p 3

[Article by P. Sokolov, plant party committee secretary in Noril'sk: "The Noril'sk Enthusiasts"]

[Text] Four years ago the party committee of the machine plant at the Mining-Metallurgical Combine imeni Zavenyagin recommended V. Zotov as the chairman of the committee of the DOSAAF primary organization. We had confidence in the enthusiasm and energy of the war and labor veteran, and were sure that Viktor Vasil'yevich [Zotov] would be able to liven up mass defense work in the collective. And this was the case. The authority of the chairman, and most importantly, his party attitude toward the job, initiative, high work capacity and ability to rely on his assistants helped increase the activities of the committee and the life of the entire organization. While previously not more than 38 percent of the employees were DOSAAF members, now 98 percent of the enterprise employees have become DOSAAF members.

The numerical growth of the DOSAAF organization and the greater activity of it have told also in CD affairs. Any measure conducted by the CD staff of the installation involves the DOSAAF committee and its activists. The CD months, the contest inspections, the competitions of the paramilitary formations, the comprehensive and special tactical exercises--all of these involve the DOSAAF members. For example, more than 1000 of our plant DOSAAF

members participated in just the city contest "Do You Know Civil Defense?" This was conducted in the most interesting and organized manner in the boiler-rolling shop. The DOSAAF members N. Osmanova, A. Akimov and N. Sokorev helped the contest participants correctly answer the posed questions and thereby reinforce the material of the 20-hour program.

Under the conditions of the Far North, particularly the polar night, it is not easy to organize the tactical instruction of the employees. But still such exercises are held in a situation close to actual combat. This is aided by the fact that the commanders of the installation formations and the group leaders are DOSAAF enthusiasts. For example, good skills mark the rescue team of the boiler-rolling shop which is headed by the DOSAAF member B. Sur-skov. Its fighters have passed all the standards of the GTO complex. The team performs successfully in all exercises, in constantly demonstrating firm practical skills and high discipline.

Equal success in the exercises has been demonstrated by the reconnaissance groups which are commanded by the DOSAAF members of the forging and thermite shop Ye. and Yu. Kazantsev. Their actions have been repeatedly commended by the CD chief of the installation.

Active participants in all the CD measures at the enterprise are the members of the committee of the primary DOSAAF organization, the senior foreman of the foundry M. Terekhov, the lathe operator T. Vasil'yeva, the chief of the office of the work superintendent R. Salakhov, and many others. They help in preparing the exercises, they make up stands and windows, and equip the CD classrooms and training complex.

Particular gratitude should be expressed to the DOSAAF activist I. Yes'kov, V. Chepurnaya and N. Bedenko. All three are constant participants in the CD exercises and other measures. Yes'kov and Chepurnaya, in addition to their direct duties, photograph the most dynamic episodes from the practical activities of the shop formations, and then make up photo mosaics and exhibits.

The primary DOSAAF organization of our plant has taken an active part in the All-Union Competition for the best organization of mass defense work. The DOSAAF members are successfully fulfilling their obligations.

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ABUSES IN VLADIVOSTOK DOSAAF MOTOR SCHOOL REVEALED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 77 p 3

[Article by S. Tiro, staff correspondent of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, Vladivostok:
"Trouble in the School"]

[Text] The editors had received an alarming letter from the Vladivostok Model Motor Vehicle School: "Recently many masters have left our training organization 'at their own request.' And the main reason is trouble with the deputy chief of the motor vehicle school, V. Naloma. He does what he wishes with impunity. He demanded that the inductees on their own time build a fence around the garage. He forced the students to go to the construction projects in the city and steal pipe and pilings for a scaffolding. The future drivers are not getting their hours in driving...."

It was hard to verify the correctness of this letter. And this is why. I happened to hear many good words at the Primorskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee about the Vladivostok Motor Vehicle School and its leaders.

However, in the course of checking out the complaint, all the facts were substantiated. Moreover, other abuses of power by V. Naloma were brought out.

The problem, as it turned out, in the school had started at the end of last year, although the conflict between the teachers and the deputy chief of the school had long been growing. For example, it turned out that by a decision of the Presidium of the Primorskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee, Naloma was permitted during evening hours to teach driving to the students. Another deputy chief of the motor vehicle school, V. Shevtsov, also had this right. But while Vladislav Grigor'yevich Shevtsov took his work seriously, Vasiliy Ivanovich Naloma acted differently.

At first, in truth, he was concerned with the students. Later he gave up the evening exercises, referring to his lack of time. But his name nevertheless continued to be entered on the time sheet.

The senior bookkeeper N. Sis'kova decided to dock his wages for unworked hours. Her entry on the work sheet shows this. But nothing came of this. Soon she had to submit an application for release "at her own desire." And Naloma continued his "activities." As a result, during the period from 1975 through November 1976, he illegally received almost 670 rubles.

Naloma admitted this fact. However, his justification was rather strange: the decision of the Presidium of the DOSAAF Kray Committee granting him permission to work in the evenings had been understood by him as a "sur-payment" to his basic wage. Otherwise, he, as a "major specialist," would have stopped working at the school.

As they say, appetite comes in eating. Having dealt with the bookkeeper, and feeling beyond punishment, Naloma increased his activities. With the tacit consent of the chief of the school, G. Davydov, he ordered the instructor Yu. Li to draw up fictitious minutes for sessions of the pedagogical councils. Yuriy Borisovich [Li] did not dare disobey. He wrote out a "sham" minute of the pedagogical council for September 1976. In the words of the teachers and masters, the pedagogical councils of the organization met irregularly and hurriedly. The minutes, as a rule, were written up later on with imaginary questions and fictitious decisions.

Need it be said that such "pedagogics" of Naloma did not help to raise the professional and educational knowledge of the instructors and masters. It led to a situation where many of them even forgot what they had known at one time. Here is an example. At a recent inspection of the masters, only six of the twelve passed the driving test.

Naloma had almost completely avoided his immediate obligations, he had stopped monitoring the work of the driver training instructors, and they were not long in benefiting from this.

Let me give several instances. Certain exercises had not been worked on at all by the masters V. Mokhnach (first group), V. Reva (third group) and S. Nalizko (second group). This was established by the people's controllers from the DOSAAF raykom committee from the trip sheets. But for some reason Naloma had "not noticed" this. And perhaps because he was busy with other, global questions such as building a fence around the garage, making trips to city stores, and looking for unguarded pipe and pilings at the construction projects.

Seeing such connivance, the masters resorted to padding and falsification. For example, the master Flyagin on 17 November, in working with the students Ivanov, Buglakov, Doyarov and others in a driving exercise, noted 4.5 hours for each. This would have meant that he worked 26.5 hours in a day.

Naloma's response? He looked through his fingers at these and other similar violations of the training procedures for the future drivers. Certainly, nothing good can be expected from such driver training.

And this was substantiated by the examinations at the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate. The first time, only 84.6 percent of the students passed the exam. The indicator is significantly lower than the average grade as a whole for the kray.

The masters, upon the personal instructions of Naloma, often during the exercises had to take the students from the vehicles and drive to stores in the city. The vehicles were used during training time for transporting various national economic freight. However, these trips were not shown on the trip sheets. The students entered the lacking time in their books themselves.

The chief of the motor vehicle school, G. Davydov, last year issued an order prohibiting such trips. But, having signed it, he did not follow up. Knowing that Naloma systematically violated this order, he did not bring him to heel. Grigoriy Kuz'mich Davydov showed spinelessness toward his deputy in many other ways.

For example, he knew that Naloma was not holding evening exercises with the students, but he signed the work sheet. And he encouraged his "methods" of building the fence around the garage and the scaffolding. This list could be continued further. The unprincipled position of the chief of the motor vehicle school and his lack of character allowed Naloma to violate with impunity financial and labor discipline, and to abuse his official position.

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CSO: 1801

SEMINAR ON DOSAAF CONTROL, AUDITING ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 May 77 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Public Control On a New Level"]

[Text] Urgent problems in control and auditing work in the DOSAAF organizations and the ways of further improving it in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress--these important questions were at the center of attention of the participants at the All-Union Seminar for Chairmen of the Republic, Kray and Oblast DOSAAF Auditing Commissions.

The deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen V. Mosyaykin, gave a report on the results of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the tasks of further improving the work of the DOSAAF auditing commissions. He pointed out that the successful solving of the problems confronting DOSAAF depends largely upon strengthening the physical plant of the DOSAAF organizations and upon a thrifty and economic expenditure of money. The auditing commissions must help the DOSAAF committees in this. One of the important tasks of the commissions is also to inspect the work with the letters, complaints and proposals of the workers.

Many of them successfully carry out their functions and are authoritative bodies of public control. The competence of the commission members, precise planning, able allocation of duties, the checking of the execution of proposals and reliance on the activists--all of this helps the leading auditing commissions to have a great influence on the work of the DOSAAF organizations and to provide a constant rise in their financial and economic activities.

At the same time, the speaker noted, in many organizations the control and auditing work is still done poorly. The audits are conducted haphazardly, they have a superficial character, and leave many serious shortcomings undetected. It often happens that, having detected violations in the financial and economic activities of the DOSAAF committees, organizations and enterprises, the auditing commissions limit themselves to the role of recorders, and do not seek to eliminate the designated shortcomings.

A study of the factors which cause financial violations, abuses and embezzlement indicates that all these negative facts occur where they fail to observe the elementary requirements of bookkeeping, the running of cash operations, the norming of materials, and the periodicity of taking inventory. And this occurs precisely when the auditing commissions do not carry out their functions, and at times keep aloof from helping the committees.

One cannot overlook such facts, said V. Mosaykin, when at the warehouses of the committees "frozen" materiel worth large amounts is allowed to pile up. The duty of the auditing commissions is to see to it that these valuables do not lie idle but are used with maximum return.

The auditing commissions, the speaker said in conclusion, are a combat detachment of DOSAAF. They make a major contribution to its achievements. This contribution, however, could be significantly greater if all the volunteer controllers would work at full force, and introduce advanced experience into the practices of control and auditing activities.

In the report of the chief of the Administration for Bookkeeping, Reporting and Financial Control of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, D. Tsedenov, a major place was given to analyzing the present state of control-auditing work and to the basic shortcomings in conducting it. It was noted that in many instances, indispensable conditions are not observed in the work of the auditing commissions. For example, scientifically based planning is absent, the inspections have a formal character, the reliability of the statements and balance sheets and their agreement with the real state of affairs are not always verified. And although due to the efforts of the volunteer controllers in recent years it has been possible to significantly reduce the loss of DOSAAF funds from wastefulness and embezzlement, this amount, however, could be even more significant and the auditing commissions have a great deal to do to put a solid obstacle on the path of mismanagement. Particular attention must be paid to the lottery payments, the use of wage funds, and the observance of the limits on capital construction and repairs.

The party and the government have shown constant concern for DOSAAF, said the chief of the Financial Planning Administration of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, B. Morozov, in his report. This has been clearly reflected in the higher wages for many regular DOSAAF workers. However, he stressed, this increase will be carried out by the own funds of the DOSAAF organizations. And the aim of the auditing commissions is to help the committees seek out financial reserves for this. It is also essential to most carefully supervise the correctness of those adjustments in wage fund planning which will be made in line with the changes in the staff schedule of the DOSAAF committees and organizations.

The department chief from the Administration for Production Enterprises, Shops and Detachments for Technical Underwater Work of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, A. Matveyev, focused attention on the tasks of the

auditing commissions in monitoring the observance of the relationships set in the enterprise plans between the growth of wages and labor productivity, and for reducing the losses of working time and unproductive expenditures. A great deal can be done by the auditing commissions to better utilize the production capacity and fixed capital of the enterprises, and to economically expend the material-technical resources, fuel, electric power, and scarce materials.

The chief of the Department of Financial Control of the Administration for Accountancy, reporting and financial control of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, A. Kolpachkov, told the seminar participants of the procedure for conducting document audits and the procedure for compiling the statements. He told of the documents which should be used by the auditing commissions in conducting audits and carrying out accounting and control. The deputy chief of the Administration for Capital Construction and Material Funds of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, G. Vashestov, devoted his speech to organizing materials accounting in the DOSAAF committees. He noted that along with the committees which have correctly organized operational accounting, there are those where serious flaws have been committed. With poorly organized operational accounting, it is impossible either to compile a sound order for the acquisition of new materials or to properly account for the old ones. This leads to mistakes in the allocation of equipment, sports weapons, and other valuable materials. Undoubtedly this has a negative effect upon the financial and economic activities of the committees. As is known, an important role in creating the financial resources of DOSAAF is displayed by the receipts from the DOSAAF lottery and membership dues. The chief of the Administration for Conducting the Lottery, N. Zabryrin, told of the measures to strengthen the struggle against embezzlement and the wasting of state funds in holding the DOSAAF lottery. Regardless of the fact that significant changes have been made in this area, there still are frequent instances of wastefulness and embezzlement of lottery receipts. And the auditing commissions must carefully check the organizing of ticket distribution, and strictly make certain that all the provisions and instructions are observed.

The chief of the Organizational Planning Department of the Administration for Mass Organizational Work and Military Patriotic Propaganda of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, K. Yepifanov, devoted his speech to the struggle against violations of the rules for receiving and turning over membership dues.

Exchange of experience held a major place at the seminar. The chairman of the Gor'kovskaya Oblast DOSAAF Auditing Commission, N. Lavrov, told about the planning of its work.

The chairmen of the republic DOSAAF auditing commissions ". Tamkovich (Belorussia), I. Tamm (Estonia), N. Izmaylov (Kazakhstan) and Kh. Azizov (Tadzhikistan) in their speeches took up the question of the conducting of audits of the Union republic DOSAAF central committees and their subordinate enterprises and training organizations.

Many kray and oblast DOSAAF auditing commissions have acquired interesting experience. Thus, D. Rybin (Kemerovskaya Oblast) told how they check the work of the obkom with worker letters. The chairman of the Omskaya Oblast auditing commission, P. Ivanov, took up those measures which are carried out by the commission to supervise the distribution of the DOSAAF lottery. Many interesting proposals were made by the chairmen of the oblast and kray auditing commissions A. Pylayev (Tula), S. Zhulidov (Orenburg), and N. Bessonov (Krasnodar).

The chairmen of the oblast auditing commissions B. Zaripov (Bashkiria), A. Petrov (Amurskaya Oblast), and A. Yakushev (Penza) also provided information on their work.

The chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, thrice Hero of the Soviet Union, Mar Avn A. Pokryshkin, gave the concluding speech to the seminar. The increased scale of DOSAAF activities and the strengthening of its physical plant, he said, confront the DOSAAF members with new more complicated and responsible tasks. The auditing commissions should play a substantial role in solving them, and with the aid of clearly organized control they must assist the DOSAAF committees, training organizations and production enterprises in achieving maximum efficiency in work, as well as in successfully carrying out the high pledges accepted in honor of the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

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CSO: 1801

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN UZBEK DOSAAF ORGANIZATION REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 May 77 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In Light of the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has reviewed the question of the state of organizational work in the Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and has approved the corresponding decree. It notes that the Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee has carried out significant work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the theses and tasks raised by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the report at the congress and in the speech at the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The republic DOSAAF committees, under the leadership of the party and soviet bodies, in close cooperation with the trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, are widely propagandizing and explaining the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, Lenin's legacy on defending the socialist fatherland, and the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces.

Assistance to civil defense is broadening, and work is being carried out to spread the principles of military knowledge among the public. Mass organizational work is continuing to be improved, and this provides a constant ideological and organizational strengthening of the republic organization. Each year it fulfills and overfulfills the quotas and pledges for the basic indicators. In terms of the results of the socialist competition among the Union republics, the Uzbek defense organization in the last 5 years has unfailingly held winning positions.

At the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the republic organization, and these show that many committees do not provide the necessary tenacity in carrying out the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress for raising the efficiency and quality of work. The basic shortcoming in the work of the DOSAAF committees is the low level of leadership over the activities of the primary DOSAAF organizations. Many of them continue

to remain small, there are no shop or equal organizations, and mass defense work is not carried out.

The republic DOSAAF committees are doing little to carry out the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on a comprehensive approach to indoctrinating the DOSAAF members. The practice of unified planning for military patriotic work has not been widely spread, and there is no organic unity in the agitation and propaganda work and the military-technical training of the workers and youth. The patriotic activities of DOSAAF are poorly propagandized.

In the republic DOSAAF organization, the socialist competition has still not assumed true scope and massiveness. A high level of training youth for serving in the USSR Armed Forces has still not been achieved by the training organizations. There are also definite shortcomings in training the personnel of the mass technical professions for the national economy. The republic DOSAAF organization has still not settled a number of questions in the area of the mass development of the military-technical types of sports.

All of this is a consequence of the imperfect work style of the DOSAAF Central Committee and the other DOSAAF committees. In their work practices there is not a proper system of planning, the instructions of the leading bodies and approved decisions are not always fully carried out, and effective and regular control over their fulfillment are lacking.

The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has obliged the Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee to work out and implement additional measures to eliminate the disclosed shortcomings. Main attention is to be concentrated on improving organizational work in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 7 May 1966. There is to be a strengthening of the propagandizing of materials and decisions of the party congress, a higher quality and efficiency of the mass defense work, and a comprehensive approach to organizing military patriotic indoctrination.

It has been proposed to the Uzbek DOSAAF committees that they widely develop preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and provide for a proper celebrating of this noteworthy holiday, improve the organization of the socialist competition, in achieving the involvement of all the DOSAAF organizations in it. It is essential to bring about a further improvement in the training of inductees for military service, and to take measures to broaden the scope and improve the quality of personnel training for the mass technical professions in the national economy. They are to be more actively concerned with developing the military-technical, and primarily the radio and motor, types of sports.

The Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee and the obkoms are to steadily improve the leadership over the rayon and city committees and the primary DOSAAF

organizations, and improve the style and work practices of the committees. In personnel work, they are to strictly follow the personnel policy elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress as well as the requirements of the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has obliged the DOSAAF central committees of the Union republics and the kray and oblast committees to analyze the state of organizational work in the area of carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and to elaborate and set additional measures for the high-quality and efficient solving of the problems posed in light of the demands of the party congress and the Eighth All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

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CSO: 1801

SENIOR AIR DEFENSE OFFICERS ON AIR DEFENSE DAY

Col Gen Avn A. Koldunov, 1st Deputy CIC

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Avn A. Koldunov, first deputy commander in chief of the National Air Defense Troops, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "Constant Readiness"]

[Excerpts] The air frontiers of the USSR stretch scores of thousands of kilometers. They are vigilantly defended by the National Air Defense Troops which today are celebrating their holiday. Our troops, like all the Soviet people, are celebrating this day under conditions of the enormous labor and political upsurge caused by the preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

More than 30 years have passed since the moment of the victorious end of the Great Patriotic War. This period has been characterized by the rapid development of the means of air attack, and by a greater role and significance for the National Air Defense Troops in the system of the general defense of the victories of socialism. The Communist Party and the Soviet government have considered this circumstance in carrying out the tasks of strengthening the defense capability of the nation. Due to their constant concern, our units and formations possess everything necessary to vigilantly guard the air frontiers of the motherland, including: antiaircraft missile units which possess high fire power and great accuracy in hitting the airborne targets; supersonic all-weather missile carrying interceptors; radar stations making it possible to detect the means of air attack at great distances and at all altitudes. The introduction of automated control systems has made it possible to most fully utilize all the capabilities of the troops in the minimum time.

However, as is known, the weapons and the equipment in and of themselves do not determine the outcome of battle. People make the victory. The main force of our units and formations is the remarkable Soviet military personnel. The commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations constantly indoctrinate the personnel in a spirit of total loyalty to

Communist ideals and to their patriotic and international duty, in a spirit of constant readiness to defend the motherland. At present, the basis of indoctrination is the materials and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

The present generation of the defenders of the skies of the fatherland is proud of the feats of the frontline soldiers, and hold sacred and add to their traditions. Let me give one example. In 1943, regiment X, in coordinating with other air defense units, was providing an air cover for the 18th Army. During the days of the heroic battles at Tuapse and Novorossiysk, the antiaircraft gunners were models of valor.

During those days, there were spoken the words of L. I. Brezhnev who then headed the political department of the 18th Army: "A Soviet man can be killed but he can never be conquered!" These words profoundly touched the heart of the men. At Novorossiysk, the regiment destroyed 39 Nazi airplanes. Sr Lts Nesterov and Milovanov, Lt Ayvazyan and others showed themselves to be able commanders.

And now, this regiment which is commanded by Col Yu. Orlov is among the leaders. During the current training year, the personnel of the regiment has been the initiator of a socialist competition in the National Air Defense Troops to properly celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October and is successfully carrying out its pledges.

The National Air Defense Troops are troops on constant combat readiness. At any moment, our men are ready to repel a surprise attack by a strong, technically well equipped and perfidious enemy. The unfailing fulfillment of the combat mission is guaranteed by the unflagging vigilance, excellent skills, the high morale, political and military qualities of the personnel, by the flawless discipline and organization.

The combat training and indoctrination of the personnel are organized considering the purpose of the National Air Defense Troops, that is, to be constantly ready for combat. The struggle to improve effectiveness and quality in all types of our activities has become a combat motto.

In the air defense units and formations, particular attention is given to the questions of tactics. This is dictated by the character and demands of modern combat and by the level of development of military affairs.

The combat readiness of the subunits and units is achieved by an entire complex of interrelated measures, and by the inseparable unity of the training and indoctrination process. The commanders, political bodies, party and Komsomol organizations, in using the entire arsenal of means, are achieving firm proper order in the subunits and units, high morale, political conditioning and psychological stability of the personnel.

The party political work in the troops has become more meaningful and effective. It more fully considers the specific features of the units and formations, the nature of the missions and the increased demands upon military skills.

The men of the National Air Defense Troops see their sacred duty and the highest purpose of their daily labor in the vigilant standing of tours of duty. This is viewed by them as the fulfillment of a mission of state importance. The missile troops, fliers, and radar operators, in serving under different climatic conditions, including severe ones, set examples of true heroism and courage.

The men of one of the leading antiaircraft missile units can serve as an example of the creative solution to the posed problems. The Commander in Chief of the National Air Defense Troops, Mar SU P. F. Batitskiy, for successes in defending the skies of the motherland, presented valuable presents to a group of missile troops from this unit.

In the course of the competition developed in the troops in honor of the 60th Anniversary of Great October, many units and subunits during the winter months have achieved new successes in improving the quality of military skills and in strengthening military discipline.

The men of the National Air Defense Troops are proud of the fact that each year our motherland rises to new heights of economic and social progress. They see in this the triumph of the ideas of October and the theory and policy of Lenin's party.

In response to the paternal concern of the party and the government for the further development and strengthening of the National Air Defense Troops which are a component part of the Soviet Armed Forces, our men in the future will devote all their strength to vigilantly guard the air frontiers of the motherland. They are always on guard and always in a state of constant combat readiness.

Col Gen Avn I. Podgornyy, 1st Deputy CIC

Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 1

[Article by Col Gen Avn I. Podgornyy, 1st deputy commander in chief of the National Air Defense Troops: "Guarding Our Skies"]

[Excerpts] Our annual holiday is proof of the great achievements of the National Air Defense Troops during the years of the Great Patriotic War and in their fulfillment of particularly important missions in peacetime. Along with the men of the other types of the USSR Armed Forces, the personnel of the National Air Defense Troops vigilantly guards the victories of Great October, and is achieving ever new successes in carrying out the missions posed by the Communist Party and the Soviet government, that is, to always be ready to repel a surprise attack by any aggressor, and to defend the victories of socialism.

The Day of the National Air Defense Troops is a review of the achievements of the Soviet people in creating and developing reliable air defenses and of the successes of the missile troops, interceptor pilots, radar operators, all the personnel, as well as the scientists, designers and all the workers of the defense industry. Our troops have a rich history. They have inscribed many vivid pages in the heroic chronicle of the Armed Forces of our state. Their military history started during the first days after the victory of Great October.

Having defeated Nazi Germany and militarist Japan, the Soviet people commenced their peaceful, creative labor. The world socialist system was formed, and the authority and influence of the communist and workers parties grew. Under the pressure of the powerful national liberation struggle, the colonial system of imperialism collapsed. In endeavoring to halt a further development of the international situation in favor of socialism, the imperialist states began the arms race, and commenced forging aggressive military blocs, and to create a network of military bases throughout the world. The Cold War was started.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government in considering the growing threat of a new world war, took measures to strengthen the defense capability of the nation and the military might of the Soviet Armed Forces. Here great attention has been given to the National Air Defense Troops. The Soviet people have given the defenders of the skies of the motherland the most modern means of warning for an air attack by the enemy, powerful antiaircraft missile installations, all-weather supersonic interceptors with missile weapons, advanced radar equipment and automated control systems, as well as high speed communications.

At present among the personnel, more than 90 percent are communists and Komsomol members, 70 percent are specialists with a high skill class, and one-third of them are outstanding men in military and political training. The socialist competition has become a powerfull lever for the further growth of the class skills and for raising the mastery of the air defense troops; this competition has encompassed all aspects of the service activities and life of the men, the crews, subunits, units and formations. The appeal of the personnel from the antiaircraft missile regiment commanded by Yu. Orlov has been greeted with universal approbation and support in the National Air Defense Troops. The men of this regiment urged the celebrating of the 60th Anniversary of Great October by carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, by further raising combat readiness and the quality of military skills, by effectively using the capabilities of the equipment and the weapons, and by the flawless performance of military duty.

The high praise for military service given in the documents of the 25th Party Congress has inspired the Soviet military personnel to new successes. The National Air Defense Troops are making a worthy contribution to carrying out the tasks posed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in a speech in presenting the "Gold Star" medal to the hero city of Tula: "...The defense potential of the USSR should be sufficient so that no one would risk disturbing our peaceful life."

The National Air Defense Troops guard the air frontiers vigilantly over the expanses of our vast motherland from the northern frontiers to the mountainous Pamir, from the Kurile Islands to the shores of the gray Baltic. They are perfectly aware that as long as imperialism exists, we must keep our powder dry. The air defense troops well remember the enormous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the people in defending the clear skies of the great socialist motherland.

Mar Avn Ye. Savitskiy, Deputy CIC

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Mar Avn Ye. Savitskiy, deputy commander in chief of the National Air Defense Troops and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "The Sentries of the Soviet Skies"]

[Excerpts] Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating the Day of the National Air Defense Troops. The very fact of establishing this holiday bears recognition of the importance of the missions carried out by them in peacetime, as they defend the air frontiers of the Soviet state.

All three branches of arms combined in the Air Defense Troops--the antiaircraft missile, radar and fighter aviation--during the postwar years have undergone major qualitative changes. The antiaircraft missile troops in our days have various missile installations capable of hitting airplanes and winged rockets which fly at any altitude and at speeds exceeding by several fold the speed of sound. It must be pointed out that the antiaircraft missiles possess high accuracy, and their use does not depend upon the weather conditions and the time of day. The radar troops are, in essence, the "eyes" of air defense, and they are able "to see" hundreds and hundreds of kilometers. The air defense aviation is armed with supersonic, all-weather interceptors capable of destroying enemy airplanes with cannons or air-to-air missiles. The long range interceptors are of great significance.

But equipment is equipment, and it is controlled by people.... What is he, today's soldier in national air defense? If one speaks of the officers, these are well trained, politically mature specialists, a majority of which has completed military academies and higher military schools. As for the warrant officers [praporshchik], sergeants and soldiers, almost all of them have a higher, secondary, secondary-technical or eight year education.

The words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev that all which has been created by the people should be properly defended have become the motto of the National Air Defense Troops. The men of Soviet air defenses are carrying out this mission in close collaboration with their brothers in arms from the Warsaw Pact Armies.

Col Gen V. Sozinov, Chief of Main Staff

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Col Gen V. Sozinov, chief of the Main Staff of the National Air Defense Troops: "Always in Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Today our valorous Armed Forces and all the Soviet people are celebrating the Day of the National Air Defense Troops. The establishing of this holiday is another proof of the unceasing concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for further increasing the military might of the Armed Forces, as well as recognition of the great contribution of the National Air Defense Troops to the victory over fascism during the Great Patriotic War and their outstanding contributions to providing the security of the air frontiers of the USSR in the postwar years.

In celebrating their holiday during the year of the 60th Anniversary of Great October, the men of the national air defenses are proud of the fact that there is a particle of their military labor in the great achievements attained by the socialist motherland. The National Air Defense Troops, in close cooperation with the other types of Armed Forces, reliably defend the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people.

After the victorious end of the Great Patriotic War, the National Air Defense Troops entered a new stage of their development, and underwent fundamental changes. The Communist Party and the Soviet government, in considering the increased aggressiveness of imperialism and the unrestrained arms race, undertook a number of measures to strengthen the defense capability of the nation, and above all to improve air defenses.

At present the National Air Defense Troops are one of the basic and most technically advanced types of the Armed Forces, capable of destroying any modern means of air attack and providing dependable defense of our country against air strikes. These troops include various branches of arms, including the antiaircraft missile troops, aviation and radar subunits.

The antiaircraft missile troops, in possessing great fire power, provide insurmountable air defense of the installations. They are armed with anti-aircraft missile installations of various types, and these can hit any means of air attack at all altitudes, regardless of the weather conditions and the time of day. The air defense aviation is armed with all-weather, supersonic interceptors with powerful missile weapons, and capable of destroying enemy aircraft and winged missiles in all ranges of their combat use. The radar troops possess modern radars capable of detecting air targets at the required ranges and to determine their coordinates with great accuracy under any conditions, including with the use of radioelectronic jamming by the enemy. Automatic control systems have been introduced and are widely used in the National Air Defense Troops, and these systems significantly improve the effectiveness of the combat use of air defense weapons and reduce the time for putting them into combat.

However, no matter how great the combat capabilities the modern equipment possesses, it can never operate without people who possess high military skills. Without exaggeration it can be said that the personnel are the main force of the National Air Defense Troops, like in all the Armed Forces. The personnel of our troops, the backbone of which is comprised of communists and Komsomol members, are totally dedicated to the Communist Party, they possess high combat morale qualities, and have been indoctrinated in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, and in the revolutionary traditions of our people and the Soviet Armed Forces.

The men of the National Air Defense Troops are rightly called the dependable sentries of the Soviet skies. They constantly stand duty, and at any moment are ready to repel a surprise attack from an air enemy. In carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, they are showing high vigilance and are always in a state of combat readiness.

The entire world knows the inglorious end of the American air spy Powers who was shot down by our missile troops on 1 May 1960. And in the future, any attempts of the air adventurers to violate the frontiers of our motherland will be as decisively thwarted.

For heroism and self-sacrifice, for successes in military and political training in peacetime, thousands of air defense troops have been awarded governmental decorations. The Moscow Air Defense District has received the Order of Lenin, while the Baku Air Defense District has been presented the Order of the Red Banner. The air defense troops of the nation are proud of the fact that from their ranks have come the glorious cosmonauts of the USSR, the twice Heroes of the Soviet Union A. Nikolayev, V. Bykovskiy, V. Komarov, B. Volynov and P. Klimuk.

In the formations and units of the National Air Defense Troops, the commanders and the political workers, the party and Komsomol organizations are doing everything to justify the high praise of the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Army given by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress.

At present in the subunits and units of the National Air Defense Troops, upon the initiative of the personnel of the antiaircraft missile regiment commanded by officer Yu. Orlov, a socialist competition has developed widely to properly celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

The sentries of the Soviet skies, totally loyal to the Communist Party and to our glorious motherland, are vigilantly guarding the air frontiers of the country and the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people, the builders of communism. They are always in a state of combat readiness!

Col Gen S. Bobylev, Member of Military Council and
Chief of Political Directorate

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the National Air Defense Troops: "Guarding the Peaceful Skies of the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] The glorious Soviet Armed Forces, including the men of the national air defenses, are guarding peace and socialism. And in peacetime they are on duty and are always ready to decisively rebuff any aggressor. The Day of the National Air Defense Troops is a noteworthy patriotic holiday.

The men of our troops are clearly aware of their responsible duty to the motherland. They constantly remember the words of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee L. I. Brezhnev said by him at the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions that there are "...in the world of capitalism influential political circles which are interested in disrupting the constructive international dialogue. The reactionary circles of the old world in no way wish to accept the growth and strengthening of the new one."

The present generation of the defenders of the air frontiers of the motherland holds sacred and continues the heroic remarkable traditions. All the best from military experience has been taken up. High ideological conviction, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, heroism and intrepidity in carrying out military duty or the assigned mission are inherent to an absolute majority of our soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers. From the example of their fathers and elder brothers, they are tenaciously mastering the military equipment and weapons and they are always ready to carry out any mission.

The air defense troops have repeatedly demonstrated their high combat readiness in peacetime. Our pilots and missile troops have decisively thwarted the attempts to violate the air frontiers of the USSR.

By the concern of the party and the Soviet government and all the people, the air defense troops have been equipped with the most modern means of defending the air frontiers. The powerful and effective antiaircraft missile, aviation and radar equipment which they possess is capable of detecting and destroying all presently existing means of air attack of a probable enemy. And our men are capable of doing this at various altitudes, at night or during the day, in any weather, and with strong radioelectronic countermeasures.

The organizational structure of air defense has also undergone major changes, and this has made it possible to successfully conduct combat operations in close interaction among all the branches of arms. Our troops possess the most diverse radioelectronic equipment, automated control systems and high speed communications. The personnel has also changed qualitatively. Today the troops are receiving highly educated young persons who are capable of rapidly mastering the weapons and equipment.

The command and political personnel of our troops in their absolute majority have a higher and secondary military education. These are ideologically strong cadres totally dedicated to the cause of the party, and they skillfully

organize military and political training and the socialist competition, in carrying out comprehensively the tasks of further raising the combat readiness of the units and subunits. Here the main attention of the commanders and political workers is aimed at a precise organization of the tours of duty, the maintaining of the equipment and weapons in the highest degree of readiness for action, the excellent mastery of the personnel and their ability to effectively use the most modern means of combat in battle.

All the party political work in our units and subunits is presently aimed at thoroughly studying the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the October (1976) Central Committee Plenum, informing each man of the demands of the party and the government upon the armed defenders of the motherland, and explaining the role and significance of military service in communist construction. The commanders and political workers, our regular and part-time propagandists and agitators are a large detachment of fighters on the ideological front which is enthusiastically working in the masses of soldiers, mobilizing them to successfully carry out the missions of military and political training. In the spirit of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, in all our units there is a creative process of introducing effective training and indoctrinal methods, and raising the quality of the military and political training. The communists and Komsomol members have been the initiators of all the new and advanced.

The Day of the National Air Defense Troops is being celebrated by the missile troops, aviators, radar operators, motor troops, signal troops, and the men of other specialties by high indicators in service, training and the competition. Substantiation of this is the field firings at the testing ranges which have been carried out with an evaluation of "excellent" by a majority of the firing antiaircraft missile and aviation subunits.

In a single battle formation with the personnel of the other types of the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal Warsaw Pact armies, they are reliably defending the victories of socialism.

The personnel of the National Air Defense Troops assure our Leninist party and the Soviet government that in the future, in raising combat mastery, they will vigilantly defend the peaceful skies of our motherland and the creative labor of the Soviet people.

Lt Gen Avn V. Kuligin, 1st Deputy Chief of
Political Directorate

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Avn V. Kuligin, 1st deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the National Air Defense Troops: "Sentries of the Frontiers of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] The Day of the National Air Defense Troops is being celebrated this year under the conditions of the enormous political and labor upsurge caused by the preparations for the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Great October. At the request of the TASS correspondent, Lt Gen Avn V. Kulinin, 1st deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the National Air Defense Troops, tells about the history of this type of the USSR Armed Forces and the achievements of the men.

The National Air Defense Troops have a rich military history, and they have inscribed vivid pages in the heroic chronicle of the Soviet Armed Forces.

During the postwar period significant organizational and qualitative changes have occurred in the National Air Defense Troops. They have become an independent type of the Armed Forces.

The defenders of the skies have received modern means for warning of an air attack, powerful antiaircraft missile installations, all-weather, supersonic interceptors, automatic control systems and high speed communications. All of this employs the most recent achievements of scientific and design thought. The arsenal of the methods of conducting combat is constantly renewed and enriched.

The system for training personnel in the higher air defense command and engineer schools and academies has gained new development. This has made it possible to staff the units and subunits of the defenders of the motherland's skies with skilled officer personnel having high ideological tempering and profound professional knowledge.

At present among the men, more than 90 percent are communists and Komsomol members.

A majority of the men is specialists with a high class skill, and one out of three is an outstanding man in military and political training.

The commanders and political workers of the air defense troops are able indoctrinators of the personnel. Along with the party and the Komsomol organizations, they constantly improve the party political work in the units, and provide a vanguard role for the communists and Komsomol members in combat training and military discipline.

The socialist competition has become a powerful lever for further raising the class ranking and improving the military skills of the men of this type of troops. The appeal of the personnel from the antiaircraft missile regiment commanded by Col Yu. Orlov has received warm approval and support in the National Air Defense Troops.

The men of this unit have urged that the 60th Anniversary of Great October be celebrated by a further rise in military readiness and the quality of combat skills, by the effective use of the combat capabilities of the equipment and weapons, and by the flawless fulfillment of military duty.

The sentries of the frontiers of the fatherland hold sacred and add to the glorious military traditions of the elder generations. The main one is constant combat readiness.

The National Air Defense Troops are profoundly aware of the enormous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the people in defending the air frontiers of the great socialist motherland. They are always on guard and always in a state of combat readiness.

Col Gen Avn B. Bochkov, Cmdr of Moscow
Air Defense District

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Avn B. Bochkov, troop commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District: "Always in Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] Under the conditions of a universal political upsurge caused by the struggle of the Soviet people to carry out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and by the preparations for the 60th Anniversary of Great October, the personnel of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District are celebrating the national holiday of Day of the National Air Defense Troops.

The National Air Defense Troops are troops in a state of constant combat readiness. For providing reliable defense for the creative labor of the Soviet people, the commanders, political bodies, the staffs of the units and formations of the district have aimed the efforts of the men at being ready at any moment to repel a surprise attack from a strong and technically well equipped enemy. On this question we have proceeded from the clear instructions of V. I. Lenin: "...He who forgets the danger constantly hanging over us and which will not cease as long as world imperialism exists, whoever forgets this, is forgetting our labor republic."

Over the entire history of our world's first socialist state, the air defense troops have honorably carried out their duty to the motherland.

Vigilance and combat readiness are inherent to the troops which are now guarding the motherland. The missile troops, aviators, radar operators and signal troops, in mastering the modern equipment and weapons with which our troops have been equipped due to the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, are vigilantly watching the intrigues of the aggressors, they are constantly improving the quality of skills and are standing duty vigilantly.

Our party gives great attention to the questions of the efficiency and quality of work.

For us this means primarily a constant struggle for the excellent fulfillment of combat training missions and standards, the effective operation of the weapons and equipment, and their exemplary maintenance. The men of the district have actively joined the socialist competition and have resolved to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Great October by steadfastly carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, by further raising the combat readiness and quality of skills, by effectively using the capabilities of the equipment and weapons, and by flawless fulfillment of military duty.

Among the missile troops, 90 percent are class specialists, and one out of three is an outstanding man of military and political training.

At the recently held tactical exercises with field firing, the pilots of the squadron of Capt L. Zadorozhnyy performed masterfully. On duty and in training sessions the men of the radar subunit of Lt Col L. Radayev fully utilize the capabilities of the radar stations and the automatic control systems. The defenders of the capital's skies from these and other units and subunits daily show high awareness and discipline, mastery and activity--qualities which make it possible for them to constantly be vigilant and always be in a state of combat readiness.

All of this is the result of the purposeful activities of the commanders, political workers, the engineering and technical personnel, the party and Komsomol organization. Our troops are staffed with politically mature and highly trained officer personnel who are completely dedicated to the socialist motherland. A predominant majority of the soldiers is communist and Komsomol members. Under their immediate influence, the men undergo schooling in endurance and discipline, and acquire professional and political knowledge.

The party and the Soviet government have high praise for military service. For successes in service and mastering new equipment, many officers and warrant officers have received orders and medals.

The speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, at the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions has caused a new influx of strength and creative energy among the district personnel. It has had an enormous mobilizing effect upon the achieving of new, higher frontiers in the military advancement of the troops.

On the day of the holiday of the Air Defense Troops I would particularly like to stress that great attention and daily concern which we have been shown by the Moscow city and oblast party organizations. The closest ties are maintained between the men of the district and the collectives of the Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, the Kalibr Plant and many other enterprises. They help indoctrinating active, vital viewpoints among the men, and personal responsibility for maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness of the units and subunits.

The personnel of the Moscow Air Defense District, in being totally loyal to their people and the Communist Party, is doing everything in order in the future to worthily carry out the tasks of providing reliable defense for the skies of the heart of our motherland, the hero city of Moscow.

Maj Gen I. Sviridov, Member of Military Council and Chief of Political Directorate, Baku Air Defense District

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 10 Apr 77 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Sviridov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District: "Guarding the Skies of the Fatherland"]

[Excerpts] More than 30 years have passed since the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War. During this time the Soviet Armed Forces have undergone major changes.

The successes in the development of the socialist economy and the scientific-technical revolution have made it possible to carry out major qualitative transformations in all areas of military affairs. This can be convincingly seen from the example of the Red Banner Baku District. All our branches of arms are sufficiently equipped with modern weapons. The advanced organizational structure of the troops, the level of personnel skills and the degree of combat readiness make it possible to carry out any mission set by the party and the government.

The main force of the National Air Defense Troops is the remarkable Soviet soldiers who possess high morale, political and military qualities, who are flawlessly disciplined, and totally dedicated to the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the people. The men of all nationalities of the great Soviet people are working intensely in a single battle formation. Almost 100 percent of the personnel has a higher, secondary and incomplete secondary education, 90 percent are communists and Komsomol members, and over 70 percent are class specialists and masters of military skills.

The desire of the men to add to the military glory of their fathers, in carrying out as well as possible the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, is clearly apparent in the scope and successes of the socialist competition. In the National Air Defense Troops, in the formations and units, there has been strong approval and support of the appeal from the personnel of the antiaircraft missile regiment of our district which is commanded by officer Yu. Orlov. The regiment has urged the celebrating of the 60th Anniversary of Great October by the constant realization of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and by a further rise in combat readiness.

A long friendship links the soldiers with the workers of Soviet Azerbaydzhan and all the Transcaucasian republics.

We are proud of the fact that the district bears the glorious name of Baku, a city the history of which is so rich in revolutionary, military, international and labor traditions. The soldiers of the district take pleasure in the successes of the oil workers, machine builders, cotton growers and all the workers of the republic. We are proud of the fact that Soviet Azerbaydzhan successfully fulfilled the quotas of the first year and is successfully fulfilling the quotas of the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress.

In carrying out the missions of combat readiness, the commanders, the political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations of the units and subunits constantly feel the aid and support from the Central Committee of the Azerbaydzhan Communist Party and the republic government, the local and party, soviet bodies, the creative collectives and the public organizations of the republic. Sponsorship ties are being developed and strengthened. Mutual visits between production and military collectives and the exchange of experience in military patriotic indoctrination of the youth have become a tradition. Deputies from the supreme Soviets of the USSR and Azerbaydzhan as well as advanced production workers give speeches to the personnel of the district units and subunits.

Nor have the ties been broken with the troop units and the veterans of our district, the former soldiers who fought during the Great Patriotic War.

The men of the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District are profoundly aware of their enormous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the people for defending the southern air frontiers of the motherland. They are always on guard and always in a state of combat readiness! The peaceful labor of the Soviet people will be dependably provided for today, tomorrow and always!

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DRAFT CENTERS PROCESSING ACTIVITIES

Activities in Moscow Oblast

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 77 p 4

[Article by Capt 1st Rank T. Gaydar, from the town of Serpukhov, Moscow Oblast: "Induction"]

[Excerpts] By evening things gradually quieted down at the military commissariat. The first to leave it in a giggling flock were the records girls who had spent the whole day at a desk talking with the inductees, checking the correctness of filling out the personal files and filing the missing documents. Then the physicians began to leave work, taking off their white coats, and passed through, smiling at the future soldiers, the courtyard where the coworker of the military commissariat, Capt Zaytsev, was located. Under his glance, the ranks straightened up, assuming a certain military order.

Finally the courtyard was empty. With the city military commissar, Col Boris Ivanovich Lebedev, I walked to his office. It was completely quiet. But it seemed to me that boots were still marching.

For almost 60 years, this sound two story house has been seeing off the residents of Serpukhov into the army.

Outside motorcycles roared. Already more than a score gleaming vehicles stood by the gates of the military commissariat. New ones drove up. Their drivers, shifting their helmets to the back of their heads, entered the courtyard and mixed with the other inductees.

"Such a city," said the young engineer of the VNIIIMotoprom [All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Motor Industry], Mikhail Malygin, smiling. "Everyone loves motors."

He is a member of the commission from the city Komsomol committee. In addition to the chairman, Col Lebedev, it consists of five members. From the CPSU Gorkom, there is Engr-Col (Res) Ivan Fedoseyevich Sorenko, from the city soviet, the member of the executive committee, the grinder worker Viktor

Myznikov, and from the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], the police major Konstantin Sergeyevich Maslennikov, and also the senior physician Dmitriy Prokof'yevich Karpekov.

All of them are natives of Serpukhov. Three of them had fought, and two had recently finished their regular service. And the fact that each of them, at one time, in this same room and in front of the same desk, had waited for the decision of their military fate, made an impression of cordiality on the entire, generally speaking, strict procedure.

Today, having carefully read the medical chart of the inductee with the conclusions of the specialist physicians, Karpekov time after time informed the commission: "Fit."

The commission members asked questions. A woman in a white coat sitting away recorded the decisions taken. In my notebook, there appeared the entries:

"Kulagin, Vyacheslav. From the Scientific Research Institute for High Energy Physics. A machinist. His service recommendation signed by the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yu. D. Prokoshkin. 'He quickly mastered the specialty and has made a noticeable contribution to manufacturing equipment for conducting research on the 70-GEV accelerator of the institute....'"

"Laptev, Yuriy. Completed the machine building technical school with honors. Operator of machine tools with numerical programed control. Has been offered aviation. Has requested the border troops. 'I have spent all my life with equipment. But there is space....'"

"Ivanov, Sergey. Mason. 'Send me to the construction troops. I love my work. I don't want to interrupt it....'"

"Leonenko, Aleksandr. Of giant proportions. But his specialty is surprisingly delicate, a poultry technician. Categories for three types of sports. Requests serving on ships. 'Service is 3 years there, do you know?' 'Well, it is still the navy!'"

One could note that the face of the military commissar lightened when the fellows so convincingly defended their grounds. Having consulted again with the physician and with the other members of the commission and having glanced at his notes, he without fail endeavored to meet them halfway. And, on the contrary, such seemingly worthy statements as "I will serve where I am ordered," or "Send me where you will," caused the colonel to frown.

"We will send you somewhere. But what about you? Haven't you chosen? What are your inclinations?"

Incidently, this was not the case often.

On the day before I happened to attend the training compounds of certain city enterprises where the young workers without leaving production were taking a course in basic military training, at the excellent Serpukhov Air Club, at the DOSAAF motor vehicle school, and at the firing range.... And the fact that now the inductees had categories in the military technical types of sports, knew the fundamentals of one or another military specialty and desired to use this knowledge during their years of army service best showed the great work which had preceded induction.

Four fellows came up before the commission one after another, each stating that they wanted to serve in the artillery. They had good grades in mathematics. And in school they had received a specialty of computer operators.

"They are from Pushchino.... Aleksey Afanas'yevich Ugraitskiy is the military leader in their school," explained Lebedev, having noted that I was interested in such unanimity. "He was a former artilleryman and he lines up fellows for the artillery. Well, what can one do with him!"

The colonel was satisfied.

The fellows from the Serpukhov Secondary School No 6 had different inclinations: aviation, tank troops, engineers.... On the other hand, almost one-half of them had resolved to devote their life to the army, and had submitted applications for the higher military schools.

In the corridor of the military commissariat, I became acquainted with Maj (Res) Nikolay Petrovich Novoselov, the military leader of this school. He described how last winter during the holidays the senior graders had gone on a many-day skiing trip to the sites of battles in the Moscow area, and he listed by memory the schools from which letters were now being received from former graduates.... He told of the motor vehicle and shooting circles....

From time to time, the major was approached by fellows who told how the medical examination had gone and what had been said before the induction board.... And immediately one felt that the personal charm of this person, his military way and his conviction largely determined the military path which the school graduates had selected.

Even now in the divisions one rarely encounters frontline officers. On the other hand, there still are many of them in the schools. They are no longer young, but as liaison officers and messengers across the decades they bring to today's youth the words of the front, the lessons of military comradship, and the sacred and severe laws of courage.

...It would be quiet in the city military commissariat until morning. Tomorrow it would again be filled with the voices of Serpukhov citizens born in 1959 and who soon would be entrusted with the eternal duty of a man to protect the peace of the motherland. The spring induction was continuing.

Activities in Kazan'

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 May 77 p 1

[Article by N. Karimov of Kazan': "Fellows From Our Rayon"]

[Text] Each year good recruits leave for the army and navy from the rayon bearing the name of the great Lenin. In the socialist competition for the best preparation of the youth for military service and the carrying out of inductions, Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Kazan' for the second time running has won first place in the republic, and has been presented the rotating Red Banner of the Tatarskaya Oblast CPSU Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Tatar ASSR. It was also awarded a winning place in the Volga Military District.

Worthy recruits for the army and navy had been trained in the leading rayon this time as well.

"The fellows are intelligent, ideologically and physically strong," said the rayon military commissar, Hero of the Soviet Union, Col Ivan Tikhonovich Maksimov. "All the inductees have undergone basic military training. One out of every three is starting service, having one of the military technical specialties acquired in the DOSAAF schools and clubs. Many of tomorrow's soldiers had been able to acquire labor experience."

The machinist from one of the city enterprises, the Komsomol member Aleksandr Davydov, had prepared well for military service. He completed the course of basic military training excellently. In the DOSAAF naval school, Aleksandr acquired the specialty of a diver. He loves sports and has a first category in Greco-Roman wrestling. Several times he won prize places in contests for the city and republic championship. The young man also proved industrious and knowledgeable in his work. He is considered to be one of the best young workers in the shop, and has been entered in the plant Honor Book.

The young man was pleased by the decision of the induction commission which assigned him to serve in the Navy.

The electrician and Komsomol member Igor' Muslakov greeted the day of his induction into the army as a shockworker of communist labor. In preparing for military service, he successfully completed the DOSAAF motor vehicle school, and with a gold insignia passed the standards of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex. He is a rated athlete. The fellow was assigned to the motor vehicle subunits.

The lathe operators Valeriy Bushuyev and Inshat Kandelov were assigned to a tank unit. Both have a secondary education and are good athletes. Inshat is to replace his elder brother Insaf who will soon be returning home, having served his time.

The laboratory technician Anton Panaioti greeted his day of induction with joyous pleasure. Recently he had been accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. The young man worked gloriously, preparing thoroughly for military service. In the spring of last year he was awarded the title of shockworker of communist labor. On the chest of the inductee is the emblem of the Komsomol Central Committee "Young Guard of the Five-Year Plan," and the insignias of the GTO and a rated athlete.

Soon the troop trains will leave with the inductees from Leninskiy Rayon for various corners of the country. The soldiers of the spring induction have had the high honor of starting their service during the year of the 60th Anniversary of Great October.

Activities in Kiev

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 May 77 p 1

[Article by Ye. Yasinskiy, chairman of the executive committee of the Dneprovskiy Rayon Soviet of Kiev: "Checking Time From the Father's Watch"]

[Text] Recently the workers of the Kiev Order of the Red Banner Khimvolokno [Chemical Fiber] Production Association solemnly saw off the young men into military service. The order of the general director was read on commanding the large group of inductees for the shock work at the enterprise. The veterans of the war and labor warmly admonished the future soldiers. The young men vowed to serve the motherland honorably.

Strong and healthy young men are now leaving for the army. They all have participated in sports. Year by year the level of their general education preparation rises. While in 1969, for example, only 62 percent of the young men being sent by Dneprovskiy Rayon to the Armed Forces had a secondary or higher education, at present the figure is 94. I might recall that among those inductees who 55 years ago sent a letter to V. I. Lenin, not a single one had a secondary education. Nor did the commissar who signed this letter upon the instructions of the general meeting have a secondary education....

At present not simply educated persons are being sent to the army and navy. All the inductees have successfully undergone basic military training [BMT] and have carried out firing exercises using live ammunition. The school military leaders conduct the BMT exercises on a high procedural level. They are all reserve officers.

And those who studied in the evening schools of working youth prepared for army service at the unified rayon training center. Here there is a Lenin room, a military lab, classrooms, a drilling field, sports facilities, and a tactical field. The young men reinforce the knowledge obtained here in the defense-sports health camps.

The rayon DOSAAF organization merits a good word. All the inductees have mastered the necessary minimum of technical knowledge, and one out of every two has a technical specialty. The machinist of the radio plant Ye. Shestakov has completed the Kiev Naval School with an "excellent." He has become an aqua lunger. The sorter from the Khimvolokno Production Association, V. Simakovich, received the specialty of radio expert in the same training organization. The milling machine operator from the thrice order winning Arsenal Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, V. Kovynev, will serve in the airborne troops, and he studied in the air sports club. The inductee S. Borisevich mastered the specialty of driver in the DOSAAF motor vehicle school.

The rayon DOSAAF organization has become a true center for the development of sports shooting. Thus, the socialist pledges of the defense collective at the Khimvolokno Production Association state: "To train 1000 rated athletes in shooting." The ranges of the rayon STK [sports shooting club] and the naval school do not stand empty. There, under the leadership of experienced instructors, the schoolchildren and employees carry out the exercises.

The executive committee of the rayon soviet gives great attention to training recruits for our Armed Forces. At the end of last year, a long-range plan was approved for the development and improving of the physical plant for BMT in the schools and technical schools of the rayon. In 1977-1980, there are plans to build shooting ranges, and acquire small-caliber weapons and equipment for the technical classrooms. The executive committee has obliged the leaders of the large enterprises (there are 12 of them in Dneprovskiy Rayon) to provide the necessary material aid to the sponsored schools, technical schools and vocational-technical schools.

Successfull service depends largely upon with what moral and volitional qualities the inductees arrive in the subunit. Under the leadership of the party organizations, active work is conducted among them to propagandize the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Lenin's legacy on defending the socialist fatherland. Maj Gen (Ret) P. Barskiy, Lt Col (Ret) A. Verba and other former frontline soldiers have become true enthusiasts of this noble concern. They frequently hold talks and give lectures to the youth.

Upon the assignment of the party raykom, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor and delegates from the party congresses regularly give talks to the youth. Here a great emotional charge is provided by the Lenin Readings and the traditional meetings of three generations in Victory Park and by the Mound of Glory. Here on the sacred ground of the hero cities, the young men gain a deeper feeling of personal responsibility for the assigned job.

...There were solemn send-offs on the platforms. The cars of the trains creaked. New recruits would be arriving at the distant and nearby garrisons. Recruits which in every regard are worthy of the feats of the glorious older generation and which measures time from their father's watch.